

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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## LAST EDITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington Bureau

Special Cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from the European Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington Bureau

## MONITOR INDEX

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**TRANSPORT ARMADALE SUNK**  
LONDON, England (Saturday)—The British transport Armadale has been torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine, the Admiralty announced today. Six men were killed and five others are missing—none of them military officers. The Armadale was sunk on June 27, in the Atlantic.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph from Paul Thompson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington Bureau



## UNIFORM PRICE MADE ON MILK

New England Producers in Conference With Hood Company Agree That Farmers Shall Receive Seven Cents a Quart

On and after Aug. 1, farmers in New England will receive seven cents a quart for milk f. o. b. Boston, according to an agreement reached last night between the New England Milk Producers' Association and H. P. Hood & Sons. Following an all day conference of the board of directors of the association, yesterday, the proposition to deliver milk in Boston, f. o. b., at seven cents a quart was passed after long discussions on the recent advances of the retailers in Boston to 12 cents a quart.

Since July 1 the milk situation has been unusual and has differed from other years. Contrary to custom the retailers advanced their price some time between July 1 and 10 instead of simultaneously on the first of the month as usual. That any advance was made surprised the householder who read the statement of Richard Pattee, secretary of the Producers Association, last month that the association did not contemplate any advance in price on account of the "abundance of the hay crop." Since then the hay crop has increased until today the farmers are calling for help to reap the unusual harvest. When the retail price was advanced, however, the farmers claimed that they were still receiving about 5 cents a quart from the retailers, despite assertions from the distributors that the advance was necessary "on account of the increase in the price of the farmers."

Retailers throughout New England are expected to follow the advance by the Hood concern. A statement from the producers' association today says: "This means there will be no withholding of milk shipments Monday; that there will be a distinct change in the buying system and that a spirit of harmony and cooperation will prevail which is bound to work to the advantage of the association in the campaign for better milk and the establishment of public confidence. Negotiations are in progress with other Boston dealers and they are expected to fall in line."

Secretary Richard Pattee of the association stated that the situation marked a definite forward step in the effort to improve conditions in the dairy industry of New England. "The acceptance of the new price schedule," he said, "means that eventually there will be established throughout New England, and particularly the larger cities like Boston, Providence, Worcester and Springfield, a uniform price for the producers of milk. This will draw milk to its nearest market and insure advantages to producers and consumers alike. The new arrangement will lead to a system of selling milk on a quality basis and the slogan of the association, 'A better milk for a better price,' will mean as much to consumers as to producers. The policy of the dealers in negotiating with the organization for a supply will enable the association to carry on important cooperative plans for reducing costs in production and other reforms in New England's greatest industry, which can be effected only through the tremendous pressure of united action."

## CUBAN CONGRESS SESSION CALLED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Cuban Congress has called a special session of the Cuban Congress has been called, but legislation officials say they have learned from Cuban newspapers that the President contemplated such action.

A Havana dispatch states that President Menocal has suspended the constitutional guarantees and called an extra session of Congress. The decree suspending constitutional guarantees was made public in an extraordinary edition of the Official Gazette and is issued under the authority invested in the President by a bill passed by Congress on March 7, 1917, during the revolutionary troubles.

## SPAIN'S ECONOMIC CONDITION BETTER

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish Correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—It is stated officially that the imports of coal into Spain are now normal. On one day recently 19,000 tons were unloaded at Spanish ports. Seven million tons of coal are needed by the country every year for its own use annually, but last year not quite 5,000,000 tons were produced. Thanks to the efforts that have been made, it is now expected that the Spanish production will rise to 7,000,000 tons annually and will continue to increase, so that in time Spain will become an exporter. New coal fields are being exploited energetically, and the immediate measures taken to intensify production included chiefly an agreement with the miners by which they are to work two extra hours a day and to have a premium on all the extra coal produced. One of the great difficulties of the case, however, has been that of accommodating the means of transport to the increased production and the urgent necessities of the case. Spain, of course, is very deficient in cross country railways, but apart from this there have been gross abuses by consignees who have been in the habit of leaving the supplies consigned to them in the wagons at the depots for weeks together until they were needed, virtually using them for storage. A

governmental decree has now been issued concerning this abuse, and making it incumbent on consignees to remove their supplies from the wagons within five days, failing which the railway companies are authorized to sell them by auction, depositing the amount realized in a bank from which it may be claimed by the parties concerned at any time within a year.

The outlook in this and other ways in the matter of necessities is not so dark as it appeared until recently. Bread is plentiful although expensive. The Government adopts stern measures with monopolists. Harvest prospects seem good, and there are generous offers of supplies from the Argentine.

## CANADIAN FOOD PRICE EXPOSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—The alleged revelations made in connection with the report of the cost of living commissioner have caused no little amount of excitement among the members of the House of Commons, and it is generally believed that some action will have to be taken by the Government. The outstanding feature of the report is that the firm of William Davies Company, Ltd., of which the recently created Baronet, Sir Joseph Flavell, is president, sold 97,000,000 pounds of bacon at a margin of 5.05 cents per pound. Of this, at least 84,000,000 pounds were found to be of the quality of the cost of living commissioner, was laid on the table this afternoon and the matter is now in the hands of Parliament.

The Government's newspaper organ quotes a former minister of the Crown as saying that an effort would be made to see that no such profits as those alleged in the report could possibly be made in the future. He pointed out that there was nothing illegal in the profits, but nevertheless it was nauseating.

Sir Joseph Flavell has wired from his summer residence to the Premier, Sir Robert Borden, in the course of which he describes the charges as "grotesquely untrue, both in mass and in detail," and regrets the injustice of the attacks. He concludes as follows: "As this statement was issued by the Department of Labor, I ask you to take such steps as you may think necessary whereby the truthfulness or untruthfulness of these statements can be established." It must be borne in mind that by margin is not meant profit, but the difference in the cost of bacon up to the time it goes into storage or shipping work and its final wholesale selling price. Storage and other charges have to be deducted before the net profit is arrived at.

The Conservative organ, the Journal, concludes an editorial on the subject, with the following words: "Mr. O'Connor is either right or wrong in his deductions. If he is right, a flagrant case of war profiteering has been discovered, which demands drastic treatment. If he is wrong, a grave injustice has been done to a certain firm, from which it should be relieved without delay. Whether Mr. O'Connor is right or wrong, should take an expert accountant only a short time to discover."

Sir Joseph Flavell's firm paid a war tax of \$109,623, which is one-quarter of profits over 7 per cent.

## HARVARD COLLEGE CHAPTER

The committee on education of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention have voted to report favorably a revision of the Harvard College chapter of the existing constitution. The proposition of the new chapter, which specifically mentions Harvard College and then broadens the provisions of the existing chapter so as to include "the other institutions of higher learning." The governing boards of Harvard and other institutions of higher learning are guaranteed the exercise of all the rights contained in their charters.

Articles II and III of the chapter as it now exists have been stricken out in the proposed revision. They relate to details of Harvard College management which it was considered no longer necessary to retain.

Section 2 of the Harvard College chapter entitled "The Encouragement of Literature" has also been changed by the insertion of a reference to the other institutions of higher learning. Harvard College being the only one specifically referred to by name.

## NEW TABLET TO BE ERECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALTON, England.—A tablet is to be erected in memory of Jane Austen at Chawton Cottage, Alton, Hampshire, the house from which her works were sent out into the world. Mr. Evelyn Simmons is executing the tablet from a design by Miss E. G. Hill, consisting of decorations taken from objects connected with the novelist's life. The committee includes the Earl of Idlesleigh, Lord Latymer, Sir Frederick Pollock, the Dean of Norwich, Mr. W. J. Locke and Mr. W. D. Howells (U. S. A.).

## WOMEN'S LEAGUE IN EAST AFRICA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NAIROBI, South Africa.—A meeting was held recently at Nairobi, British East Africa, to inaugurate an East African Women's League to promote the study of important public questions, to arrange lectures and debates, and to encourage the study of legislation and the expression of women's views. An address was given by Mrs. MacGregor Ross, the wife of the Chief Commissioner of Works, in which she explained the need for the women's vote.

## RAISE ASKED FOR POSTAL MEN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Congressman Tague has introduced in the House of Representatives a resolution which calls for the granting to postal employees of the 5 and 10 per cent wage increases which have been voted to other Government employees by the Sixty-fourth Congress.

## CONCESSIONS TO ENGINEERS

Dr. Addison Explains to Gathering of British Engineers' Delegates Proposed Amendments to Munitions of War Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Minister of Munitions, Dr. Addison, addressed a meeting of about 250 delegates of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers at the Central Hall, Westminster, on the proposed amendments to the Munitions of War Bill. The chair was taken by Mr. John Hodge, Minister of Labor, and Mr. F. Kellaway and Sir L. Worthington Evans (Joint parliamentary secretaries), Sir David Shackleton, and Mr. Glyn-Jones, M. P., were also present.

In introducing the Minister of Munitions, the chairman said that it was Dr. Addison's great desire to meet every reasonable objection. He had hitherto succeeded in solving nearly all the difficulties which the society had laid before him.

Dr. Addison said that he was sure that they would all regret anything that interfered with the output of munitions needed by the armies in the field, and he trusted that the conference would lead to the promotion of a common understanding on the issues before them, and would remove any ground for the suspension of work, so far as the Government could contribute to it, for the duration of the war. During the last few weeks he had had a large number of conferences on questions arising out of the Munitions of War Amendment Bill, with a committee representing the trade unions belonging to the Shipbuilding and Engineering Trades Federation, and with representatives of employers' associations, especially with representatives of the Engineering Employers' Federation. In October last the Man-Power Distribution Board had certified the needs of the Army for men and for munitions, and they had come to the conclusion that there could be no other way of obtaining all the requisite skilled labor than by extending the system of dilution, with appropriate safeguards to commercial work.

Whatever the position might have been in October, he had now become so urgent that he was satisfied that in the national interests it was his duty to ask them to give their favorable consideration to the proposals which he would put before them, not only with respect to this question, but in regard to the amendment of the principal Munitions of War Act. Whilst they desired to obtain the necessary skilled men to produce munitions, they were, he said, most sincerely anxious in doing so to take care that they caused as little interference as possible with existing conditions, and they were also anxious to provide such safeguards as any reasonable man might require, and at the same time to remove those causes of difficulty and hardship which had been experienced in the administration of the Munitions of War Act itself.

In order to show how great was the need for all the skilled labor that could be obtained, Dr. Addison then went on to indicate some of the increases in the munitions program for which the Ministry had become responsible during the past few months. One of the most effective defenses against the submarine was for the merchant ship to be armed with a gun, and, if possible with two. If they thought for a moment of the great number of merchant ships, they would see that this meant the provision of a vast number of guns, which would place a great strain on the manufacturing resources of the Admiralty and of the Ministry of Munitions. To that must be added the experience gained from the war on land, which showed more and more that heavy guns were absolutely essential to break down the enemy defenses and that long range-guns were needed to keep the enemy's batteries under. These guns also led to an enormous saving in their own casualties. In addition to any new demands, they were now beginning to feel the pressure upon the repairing capacity for the great number of guns already provided. Again, if they were to make themselves secure against the submarine menace they must have a merchant shipbuilding program which included all sorts of marine engine building, and it must be at least three times greater than it had been last year.

Many of them, continued Dr. Addison, knew something of the extensive supplies which the navy was requiring in order to find out and combat the submarine successfully. They also had a greatly increased demand for railway locomotives, motor vehicles, and transport vehicles of all sorts, because the war was becoming in some respects more and more an increasing problem of transport. The work of bringing up munitions and of feeding the armies depended upon abundant transport facilities. Renewals and repairs for the home transport service, which had been entirely put on one side for the last two years had also to be remembered. They had withdrawn a large number of locomotives and other vehicles from the country for service in France. Then, said Dr. Addison, there was their friend the "Tank," and the more popular it became the more the program grew. The Ministry of Munitions was also responsible in matters of supply for the firing services, the navy and army. Lately, too, it had been called upon to meet the needs of the great food production program, and it had become responsible for the supply of thousands of agricultural implements.

He knew very well that they could tell him of irregularities of all sorts and kinds, but they must remember that there were 2,000,000 odd munition

workers and that the Ministry had had to improvise all the machinery as they went along for producing munitions. As reasonable men, he was sure that they would recognize that there were bound to be some irregularities. Some places could be pointed to where, from lack of material or some other reason, skilled men might not be so fully employed as they would like. It was the duty of the Ministry to try to overcome these difficulties from day to day as rapidly as they could. All those things together, however, were as nothing compared with the magnitude of the undertaking with which they were confronted. After they had most thoroughly and patiently explored this matter he saw no other way of meeting the national need than by establishing a system whereby so far, and only so far as it might be required for national need, they might be able to obtain skilled men from private and commercial work, without at the same time straining industries upon which the ordinary working life of the community depended.

As the result of the conferences, Dr. Addison continued, they proposed in the first place that, with a view to obtaining the necessary skilled labor where national interest required it, to extend the system of dilution of particular classes of work, or the work in particular shops, and also take power to declare that certain kinds of work, such as the making of agricultural machinery, should be regarded as munition work. Before making an order of this kind, notice would be published widely in the newspapers, and three weeks would be allowed for the receipt of any representations by trade unions, and for consultation with them and with employers. When any skilled man was moved from commercial work to war work, he would be able, if he wished, to come under the arrangements applicable to munition volunteers, so that his rate of wages should not be diminished, but increased if his pay was higher in the new district than in the old. He would also be entitled to a special allowance, if necessary, for going home. After the war he would have, except for the men who had joined the Colors, priority of employment under his old firm, on condition that he paid any contributions that might be due from him to the superannuation fund. In cases where it was proposed to introduce dilution of private work, due notice of the change of working conditions would have to be given, and the employer would be required to invite the workers to attend a deputation, accompanied by the local representative of their trade union to discuss the matter. In order to provide a safeguard to prevent an abrupt introduction of changes without reasonable notice and consultation, the consent of the Ministry would have to be obtained for such introduction.

It had often been pointed out to the Ministry of Munitions, Dr. Addison continued, that the authority of the trades unions executive had been diminished by the making of strikes illegal under the Munitions Act. He hoped that by the conferences, and agreements which were in prospect, interruptions of work would not take place, but the prohibition of the right to strike was not to be extended to this new class of case, so that where differences arose between employers and workmen regarding conditions of employment in respect of this new class of case, the right to strike, on the one hand, or the lockout, on the other, would remain; but he sincerely trusted that neither of them would occur.

Another amendment provided that where nonunion labor was performed by union labor before the war, such nonunion labor must be dispensed with at the end of the war, under heavy penalties if the employer broke or attempted to break his undertaking. The most effective safeguard, he added, was to the effect that where dilution occurred on commercial work, the right to continue it ceased on the termination of the war, with a heavy penalty for the employer who sought to continue it, namely £5 a day for each man affected. Passing on to another set of proposals, which he said he thought would be welcome, Dr. Addison said that the Ministry intended to make it possible for wages awards to be made general in their application. An amendment provided that where the Ministry was satisfied that the award was binding upon a firm employing a majority of workers in any trade or branch of a trade, either generally or in a particular district, the Ministry would be empowered to direct that the award should be binding not only on them, but on the other employees and persons engaged on or in connection with munition work. Whenever modifications were made in an award it would not be possible for less wages to be paid than those which had to be paid by the employers originally bound by the award.

Other amendments provided that arbitration awards should be made, where practicable, within 14 days from the date of reference. Since about 1500 awards had been made last year, it was a big undertaking to arrange for the speeding up of machinery for future awards. There were also amendments introducing penalties for the discharge of workmen on the ground that they belonged to trade unions. Under the Munitions Act as it stood compulsory arbitration and the prohibition of lock-outs and strikes continued for 12 months after the termination of the war in respect of differences arising on restoration questions. These provisions it was proposed to do away with altogether, not in order to encourage strikes, but to restore liberty to unions at the earliest possible moment. Penalties for breaches of agreement in respect of the restoration of trade union conditions would still be enforced.

The Ministry proposed to recommend the repeal of Section 7 of the Munitions of War Act and the abolition of the leaving-certificates system. A workman would be at full liberty to give notice in the usual way; but an employer might not take him on private work without the consent of the Ministry of Munitions. Subject

to this limitation, any munitions firm could engage a man subject to a second safeguard against the practice commonly known as "poaching." The object of this was to prevent an employer from getting a skilled workman from another employer by promising him higher wages than he was paying to his other workmen doing the same class of work. Subject to these limitations full liberty of movement was to be restored, and he hoped that they would prevent undue migration. These limitations did not, however, apply to other classes of munition work outside those specified in the amendment, as for instance, building. In conclusion, Dr. Addison expressed the hope that when the leaving-certificates system disappeared, they would use all their influence to help in diminishing as much as possible the migration of labor. He thought that the delegates would agree with him that the Government had done their best to meet every reasonable objection.

After he had spoken, Dr. Addison answered a number of questions, and the meeting then adjourned till the afternoon, when a private conference of the delegates was held to consider the draft amendments to the Munitions of War Bill. Dr. Addison undertook to meet the subcommittee and hear the results of their discussion.

## FARMERS ASKED TO USE WOMAN LABOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Mr. Prothero, president of the Board of Agriculture, has issued an appeal to the farmers of Great Britain, who have hitherto shown some reluctance to make use of the services of the many women who have prepared themselves to undertake work on the land by a special course of training. The need for hospitality in country places for such woman workers, and the national service rendered by those who provide it is also pointed out.

The Nation, the appeal says, needs all the food that can be raised from the land at home. Whether farmers plow or grass, or increase production on their existing arable area, or do both, they must have the necessary labor. They naturally like it best in the form to which they are most accustomed. Men who know the ways of the land and of their masters cannot be exactly replaced by strangers. Changes of staff cause trouble. But there is no choice. Labor must be found. Farmers, anxious as they are to do their duty by the Nation, cannot reject without a trial, if need be, a patient trial, help from any quarter in which it is offered. Women are ready and able to work on the land, however hard and disagreeable it may be. They have heard the country's call. They have answered generously and patriotically to the appeal for their help. Those who live in their own homes on the spot have loyally come forward in large numbers. Farmers are glad of their services, and have learnt by experience how useful a woman can be, even if she can only give half a day at a time. There are also other women who offer to leave their homes, to pass through a course of training, to go wherever they are asked, to give their whole time on the farms, to do whatever they are asked. Hundreds are already employed. But hundreds more are waiting to be hired. They cannot be expected to make their offer a second time or to wait for ever.

In the care of stock, in the management of horses, in all the odd jobs of a farm, in the ordinary field work, such as weeding, hoeing or singling, the help of women has again and again proved to be invaluable. There are difficulties in housing whole-time women. But with good will on all sides these difficulties can be met. Every one who offers hospitality to women workers on the land is helping to win the war. Women are in addition to, and not in substitution for, the men already employed. No farmer therefore risks the loss of male labor by their employment. Farmers cannot afford to allow women labor to stand idle. They will gain, and the nation will gain, if it is put to the fullest possible use.

For all particulars of woman labor, application should be made to the Director General Food Production Department, 72 Victoria Street, S. W. 1, or to the county organizing secretary in each county. (Signed) Rowland E. Prothero.

## AERIAL TRAFFIC SYSTEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).—According to the German press a company known as the International Aerial Communication Joint Stock Company has worked out a project for a Central European aerial traffic system which it has submitted for approval to all the governments concerned, and it is announced that in view of these preparations the Imperial Government will introduce a bill concerning the new aerial system into the Reichstag shortly.

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## STUDIES MADE IN FORESTRY

Possibilities of Various Woods Developed in Laboratories—Remedy Seen for the Present Shortage of Paper

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"Forestry can, with public support, remedy the shortage of paper." This statement is made by Barrington Moore in an article published recently in the American Museum Journal. Mr. Moore goes on to say that forestry can also remedy the shortage of all other forest products. Last, but not least, all this can be done without diminishing in any way the value of the forest as a protector of stream flow, and as a source of benefit for the people.

"The Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wis., established in 1910 under the United States Forest Service," Mr. Moore states, "has been working on the principles involved in the manufacture of paper pulp, and on the possibilities of various woods. It has a staff of experts and equipment for carrying through any process from beginning to end, and on a semicommercial scale. In addition, tests of ground pulp have been carried out on a commercial scale at another laboratory. It has been found that 15 woods in addition to red spruce are suitable for the manufacture of a grade of wood that can be used for news print. Tests in running the paper from these woods through commercial presses have been entirely satisfactory. The significance of this will be realized when we consider that the bulk of the news print now comes from red spruce, a tree less abundant than several of the suitable trees, and insignificant in quantity when compared with the total volume of available woods. For the sulphite process 11 woods have been successfully made into pulp on a semicommercial scale; and 15 new woods have been found suitable for the soda process. The Forest Service has found that practically all coniferous woods can be manufactured into kraft pulp."

Productive forests require not only the skill of the forester, but also popular understanding and support of every point of view and aim. Every one knows that the forester must "make two trees grow where one grew before." "There is only one way that the forester will be able to do this, and that is to bring his forces into harmony with the forces of nature. The first step to be taken, then, is to gain an understanding of the forces which control the forest. Such knowledge will only be gained through extensive research work, which often appears to the public to be but remotely connected with the growing of trees. Quick results are demanded, and research is confused with invention, when, as a matter of fact, research precedes invention, for it is necessary to have a complete knowledge of every working part of the object in view before being able to assemble the object. This knowledge can only be gained through research work. In forestry, the foundation is pitifully weak, as we lack not only the data needed for devising the methods of cutting the forest, but we even lack the knowledge on which to base experiments designed to secure these data.

"The reason for this is that forestry has been subjected, even more than most professions, to public pressure for practical results. Foresters have been compelled to spend all their time in showing the wood-using industries and the general public the need for forestry, and in devising and applying methods for handling such timberlands as fell under their care.

"Economic conditions in this country have allowed the practice of forestry only in the more thickly settled

regions possessing good markets for forest products and lands owned by either the Federal Government, by States, by large institutions or by large corporations, that could afford to wait for their returns. But the opportunities for research are increasing, especially on the vast areas of Government-owned forests, and both foresters and general public now have their opportunity to see that a solid foundation of knowledge is at hand in advance of the demand for practical application of this knowledge.

"The pulp lands of this country are now growing less than half, probably not more than a quarter, of the raw material they are capable of yielding under intensive forestry management. The results of any measures taken to increase forest production cannot be felt for many years, as it takes a long while to grow a tree."

## REPRESENTATION OF FARMS THREATENED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—At a recent meeting of the Council of the Central and Associated Chambers of Agriculture at the surveyors' institution, the following resolution was moved by Lord Selborne:

"This council views with apprehension the proposals embodied in the Representation of the People Bill, which, if passed in its present form, will largely reduce the representation of agricultural districts in the House of Commons: it is very unfortunate that the suggestion should be put forward just at the moment when the military situation has shown agriculture to be the vital industry of the country. This council considers that the lowest scale of representation of rural, as compared with urban districts, should be in the ratio of three to five, and urges all agriculturists to use their utmost influence to secure the recognition of this principle."

Lord Selborne said that the result of the bill, if passed in its present form, would be a grievous loss of representation to the rural people. Already the urban and industrial population predominated over the rural, and although there was no antagonism between country and townspeople, the country people ought to have proper representation.

Lord Strachey, who seconded the resolution, thought that it was essential that in country districts representation should be based on acreage as well as population.

Col. A. Weigel, M. P., pointed out that it was difficult for the interests of the rural districts to be properly championed in the House of Commons because most of the members who represented agricultural districts were in the Army. He proposed that all such members should be allowed leave of absence during the reading of the Representation of the People Bill and of the Corn Production Bill. Sir Beville Stanley, chairman of the meeting, said that the action of agricultural representatives had been blocked again and again by urban representatives. There were, he said, between 70 and 80 members in the House who proposed to support agricultural work and he would like to know if it were realized that if this bill became an act more than half of that number would be swept away. Forty rural seats would have to go.



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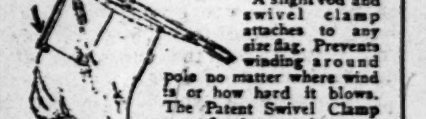
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## GREAT BRITAIN'S LABOR PROBLEM

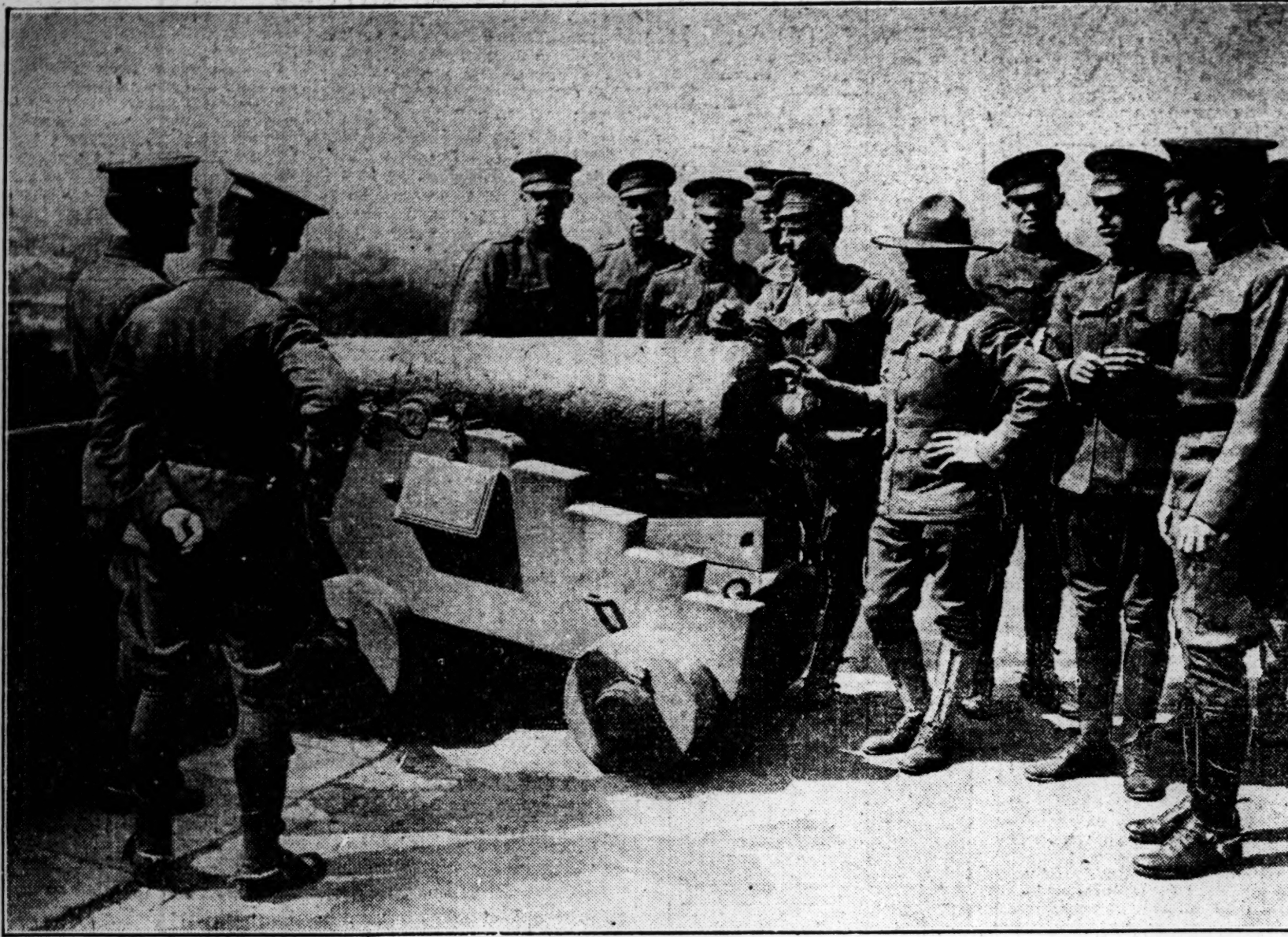
Government's Wishes With Regard to Inquiry Into Industrial Unrest Placed Before Commissioners by Premier

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—As previously mentioned in a cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau, the commissioners appointed to inquire into the causes of labor unrest have been received in Downing Street by the Prime Minister, who spoke to them of the scope of their investigations and explained the Government's wishes in the matter. He said that the Minister of Munitions was engaged in important investigations with the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, regarding some of the sections of the Munitions Act. It was possible, Mr. Lloyd George pointed out, that certain sections which were very necessary at one time might have served their purpose in the organization of labor for national purposes, and that they might be found to be not so necessary now, when practically most of the industries were being used for Government purposes. The high prices of food and the feeling that profiteering might be partly responsible for them was another cause of industrial unrest; the Government had instituted a searching inquiry into the matter and hoped in a short time to make proposals which would substantially reduce the cost of some of the most necessary articles of food. The Prime Minister said that the task of the commissioners was a very difficult and onerous one and at the same time a very important one. The industrial machine had been working at exceptionally high pressure, a pressure quite unknown in peace times, a pressure which no one had known the industrial machine was capable of bearing.

Five millions and more of men in the prime of life, had been withdrawn from industry. It was true that about a million women were now engaged in industry, doing work which had previously been done by men, but the pressure had been enormous. They had had, with diminished numbers in the industrial army, to maintain the output and in many cases to increase it. In consequence of this there had been a good deal of overstrain and he had no doubt that, owing to the innumerable changes required in order to adapt the peace machine to war exigencies there had been a good deal of friction. In war, they were dealing not with hard metal, but with human beings, and he had no doubt that many mistakes had been made, many stupidities perhaps committed, and that there had been many errors, perhaps on both sides. The marvel was there had been so little, the result accomplished had been beyond the anticipation of anyone, even of those who were perfectly acquainted with the possibilities of the industrial community in that country. It had no doubt been a great surprise and disappointment to their enemies who never thought the country capable of so rapidly adapting itself to such gigantic demands. It had been a source of joy and pride to their friends and to every man who loved his country to see that Britain, when the pressure came, was able to give such a response. There had been some trouble and friction, and it was the business of the commissioners to investigate its causes, there had been murmurs and grumblings even when the trouble had not ended in strikes, and these did not come from men who were interested in promoting disorder, it came from men who were honestly anxious to help the country in the prosecution of the war.

Such investigation as he had made, said Mr. Lloyd George, convinced him that grievances existed which should be remedied. It was undoubtedly in the interest of the country that an investigation should be made, because unless all legitimate grievances were removed, the efficiency of the industrial machine would be impaired and that, at a time when the whole strength of the nation was needed, was something which must be attended to at once, as a war measure. They wished the inquiry to be a thorough one, they wished, as a Government to know what the facts were, they wished the inquiry to be an impartial one and that it should be conducted "without fear or favor, affection or ill will" to quote a phrase to which the House of Commons, they wished the inquiry to be an impartial one, they wished, as a Government to know what the facts were, they wished the inquiry to be an impartial one and that it should be conducted "without fear or favor, affection or ill will" to quote a phrase to which the House of Commons, they wished the inquiry to be an impartial one, they wished, as a Government to know what the facts were, they wished the inquiry to be an impartial one and that it should be conducted "without fear or favor, affection or ill will" to quote a phrase to which the House of Commons,

He did not mean there would be any victimization, he did not think any one would dare to victimize a witness who was giving evidence on such an important subject before a commission, but the witnesses might be disinclined to speak so freely as they otherwise would. He did not wish the inquiries to last too long, for this would impair their usefulness. If there were grievances they should be remedied as soon as possible. He therefore urged that the inquiries should be conducted as quickly as possible, consistent with getting at the truth. There would be workmen's representatives as well as those of



Soldiers of the United States examining old muzzle-loading gun

## CANADIAN LABOR LEADER'S WAR TALK CENSURED

Remarks on Conscription Fail to Meet Approval—Compulsion Generally Favored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
OTTAWA, Ont.—Mr. J. C. Watters, president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, would not appear to have voiced the sentiments of the labor world generally on the subject of conscription in his recent pronouncement that in certain eventualities, a strike throughout Canada should be called.

He expressed the opinion that if the existence of the State was in jeopardy, as they could only conclude was the case from the fact that Sir Robert Borden had introduced conscription, then it meant that all material wealth and natural resources of the State were in jeopardy and the protection and defense of the State was the need of the hour. Man power, he contended, was useless without material wealth in the shape of the land for the production of food supplies, mines, mills and factories for the production of fuel, minerals, all war munitions and other necessary supplies and railroads for transportation of same, since men must be fed, equipped and supplied with munitions to be effective. It logically follows that to protect the State both man power and material wealth as defined above, must be utilized to the best purpose and to do which both must be conscripted if necessary.

Further in the course of his statement, Mr. Watters said: "I am strongly of opinion, then, that the greatest and most patriotic service we can render to our country, our motherland and our allies in the struggle to preserve our liberties and our democracy is, on the day of conscription of man power is put into force to implement the pledge of the Prime Minister by forcing the Government to conscript material wealth through every worker in the Dominion refusing to work for the gain of the private producer and offering his service to the nation, and the nation alone. In other words, not a wheel of industry would turn, save only for the nation in its hour of need. Not a mine, railway, mill or factory necessary to be operated for the successful prosecution of the war would be operated for the profit of the owners of such, but solely for the purpose, in conjunction with man power, for military purposes, to protect the nation."

In various parts of the Dominion resolutions have been passed by labor unions in favor of conscription, while William L. Best, Canadian legislative representative, strongly objects to any labor leader or other citizen describing himself as the "official mouthpiece" of organized or unorganized labor on a question of such national concern as conscription. Mr. Best takes exception to the statements of the president of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress and questions the authority of any such leader to make public statements calculated to convey that the general attitude of organized labor throughout the Dominion at the present time, is entirely opposed to selective conscription. He regretted that any person should attempt to discredit the good name of organized labor by inferring that it was devoid of any "national spirit and unwilling to respond to the call when the safety of the flag was in danger."

## SWEDEN EXPELS KLEIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
STOCKHOLM, Sweden.—The well-known agent-provocateur Klein, who is said to have endeavored to bring about the assassination of the British Ambassador at Petrograd, has been expelled from Sweden.

## MRS. PANKHURST ON RUSSIAN VISIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—In an interview with a representative of the Manchester Guardian, Mrs. Pankhurst gave some account of the objects of her coming visit to Russia at the head of a mission composed of members of the Women's Social and Political Union. She explained that the Government had agreed to give the necessary facilities to the mission. When she had heard that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald was to be allowed to go to Russia, she had written to the Prime Minister, asking to be allowed to send a deputation. She said that they claimed to represent the true feeling of the British people about the war much more accurately than Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, and she thought that the Prime Minister recognized that they could do something to help the Allies.

She believed that the mission would be of great service at the present time, when there was all this talk of an inconclusive peace—peace by negotiation, and so on. The women who had had their revolution in pre-war days were likely to be listened to by the Russian people when they urged that all must be faithful to the objects for which they had entered the war. They would say that the war must go on until they had secured real freedom—the liberty of the world as against German domination. Mrs. Pankhurst claimed that in this they would represent the general feeling of the people of Great Britain. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, who was going to Russia to speak in the name of the working classes, had, she maintained, no right to do so. The majority of working people felt as they did about the war—namely, that after all the sacrifices they had made they must be loyal and faithful to the end. A premature peace would rob the Russian people of the freedom for which they had had their revolution, and would involve them in a far worse slavery than the Russian people would find in the hands of the Russians of the multitude of the Slav brethren who were still enslaved under alien rule, and of their ancient alliance with France, which had been so faithful to them, and who was the mother of democracy, for France had not only talked about liberty, she had suffered greatly for it.

All the women who were going to Russia had been in prison for liberty, a fact which should appeal, said Mrs. Pankhurst, to the Russians. They had had their Siberia. They were going as a body of patriotic women, who had put aside all political activity since war-broke out, and had devoted themselves entirely to helping to win it. The mission was not in any sense a class one. They would not appeal especially to the Russian women or to the working classes, but to all Russians, irrespective of class or politics. They simply wanted to make them feel that the British people had lost nothing of their enthusiasm for the war and the cause for which they had entered it—namely, Belgium. They would work for a closer entente between the Allies, and especially between Great Britain and Russia. They believed in Russia and in her new possibilities.

## GERMAN OPINION ON PLEBISCITE IN ALSACE-LORRAINE

Question Raised as to Whether It Is the Best Means of Solving the Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).—Press statements to the effect that the French Minority Socialists mean to propose at Stockholm the taking of a plebiscite among the descendants of the original population of Alsace-Lorraine, have prompted the Vorwärts to publish an article on the subject which is of interest as indicating the attitude of the German Majority Socialists in the matter.

As the followers of Longuet, wrote the German organ, are logically thinking people, it is to be hoped they will demand with the same insistence that the Irish and the Jews be allowed to vote as to whether they are to belong to England, the Algerians, Tunisians and Moroccans as to whether they are to belong to France, and the Poles, Ukrainians and Letts as to their further connection with Russia, for despite three years of war one would think that what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander.

It is very questionable, however, continued the Vorwärts, whether a plebiscite is really and in all cases the best means of solving such questions.

The plebiscite as a weapon of foreign policy presents a varied spectacle in history. However, we are not engaged here on a historical treatise as to the value or worthlessness of the plebiscite doctrine, but on the actual proposal of the French Socialist Minority: a plebiscite as to Alsace-Lorraine. This proposal must, quite apart from its doctrinaire aspect, fail on account of the impossibility of its technical execution alone; an important point to which the French Minority appears to have paid no particular attention. Supposing it were possible to clear Alsace and Lorraine completely of German and French troops—a measure that would be indispensable to freedom of decision, and to intrust the country to a mixed administration composed of the representatives of neutral powers, the main question would immediately arise: Who may vote? Longuet and his followers have their answer pat: the French and the descendants of Frenchmen. That means, to begin with, those born in the land before 1870 and their descendants; in which connection we may safely leave on one side the subsidiary question as to whether a man born in another department of France who had emigrated to Alsace-Lorraine before or after 1870 would be entitled, with his children, to a vote. It would certainly not be in accord with justice, however, and if we are not mistaken French

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Socialists often referred to this point before the war—for the Germans who have settled in the province to be summarily refused a vote. Among them are people who will soon have resided for half a century in Alsace-Lorraine, and who have worked at the development of the land, and have become so completely identified with it that their own home is now no more than a dim remembrance to them. Then too there is a whole generation of sons of such German settlers, who were born and have grown up in the province, and who know no other part of Germany than Alsace-Lorraine. Are they, too, not to be allowed to vote concerning the fate of the land?

And this, went on the Vorwärts, was not all. There was the question of mixed marriages which now formed 12 per cent of the marriages contracted in Alsace-Lorraine. How does it stand, it asked, with the offspring of such marriages? Are they to be eligible as "genuine" Alsations or Lorrainers, or deprived of a vote as "Boches"? Unfortunately, again, it continued, the people of Alsace-Lorraine constitute no homogeneous race like the Irish or the Jews, the Poles or the Ukrainians. Whereas the majority of Lorrainers are of French extraction and speak the French tongue, the Alsations show by their habits and appearance alone that they are Germans, Alemannens. If then the rule of nationality is to be applied as a standard, the German-speaking Alsations would have to go to Germany, and the French-speaking portion of the Lorrainers to France. Supposing, for the sake of argument, the voting went thus, would the partition then be carried into effect, asked the Vorwärts, and would the rule be followed to its logical conclusion and applied equally to cantons and municipalities with their mixed inhabitants, thus resulting in complete confusion?

This, however, it observed, leads back again to the discussion of the general value of a plebiscite concerning the definition of frontiers, whereas we are concerned here merely with its practical importance for the solution of the Alsace-Lorraine question. For this question German and French Socialists had found a common formula before the war. For France it was recognition of the Treaty of Frankfurt; for Germany, the establishment of Alsace-Lorraine as a German federal state. Only a few weeks before the outbreak of war our unforgettable Jaures declared that self-administration for Alsace-Lorraine within the bounds of the German Empire would put an end to the question once for all.

We stand now as before by the position we assumed in time of peace, concluded the Vorwärts. If the French Socialists, or those of the minority at least, succeed in finding their way back to their pre-war standpoint, they will do a great service to the cause of peace, no less than to the cause of Alsace-Lorraine.

## RELIEF WORK IN SCOTLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
GLASGOW, Scotland.—The Belgian Relief Committee for Glasgow and the west of Scotland, whose chairman is Mr. Patrick S. Dunn, the Belgian Consul in Glasgow, announces that it is suspending its appeal for funds for the supply of food for Belgium, in view of the fact that the United States Government is assuming all responsibility for the work. The committee will, however, continue the relief work in other directions such as the clothing of refugees and soldiers, and donations received by the committee will in future be given to the Belgian Red Cross Society and the Belgian orphan fund unless they are earmarked for some other special object. The committee was formed in August, 1914, and since that date they have collected £200,120 for Belgian relief, and have received gifts of foodstuffs to the value of £2250. They have forwarded to Holland and Belgium about 800 bales and cases of clothing, containing 137,000 garments and weighing over 85 tons. Over 11,000 Belgian refugees who came to Scotland have been equipped by the committee, and 200,000 garments distributed by them. Many Belgian soldiers coming to Glasgow have also been helped with clothing. A Belgian shoemaker has been employed by the committee and has repaired 2000 pairs of boots.

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## CANADIAN HOUSE CONCERNED WITH IMPORTANT ISSUES

Extending Term of Parliament and Army Service Bill to Be Discussed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
OTTAWA, Ont.—The end of the week brings with it its political tidbit in the shape of an announcement by the Premier, Sir Robert Borden, in the House of Commons, that the proposal for extending the term of Parliament will be moved in the House on Monday. This measure is a close second in importance and interest to the Military Service Bill, and will bring matters to a head in the direction of showing how far the cleavage in the Liberal Party has gone, whether it is merely on the subject of compulsory military service, or whether it will by its support enable the Government to carry out its own conscription legislation.

Then there is the question of a Union Government: with representatives of the 26 revolting Liberals joining forces with the Conservatives, and this subject again is split into two divisions as to whether the union will be brought about before or after a general election. One thing is certain and that is that the Government is most willing, and anxious to include Liberals in a newly formed Government, but there are politicians on both sides of the House who can see no virtue in an amalgamation of the two forces. Rumor is exceedingly busy, and it has about as much substance in it as is usually the case in political upheavals. It is doubtful if anyone knows just how affairs will shape.

In the meantime the Military Service Bill will be reported to the House this afternoon. This would have taken place today but Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the leader of the Opposition, made a request for copies of the bill with the amendments made since the bill went into committee, to which the Government acceded, and members will have an opportunity to look over the reprint this afternoon. Little general discussion, however, is expected, and the bill will be brought down on Tuesday next for its third reading. At this stage also there will be practically no discussion and the bill will soon find its way into the Senate Chamber. True to the Premier's promise that the Government would welcome suggestions for the betterment of the bill from the Liberal benches, several of the amendments added incorporate views expressed by the opposition. The approaching week promises matters of the deepest import to the Dominion of Canada.

## APPLE CROP REPORT GOOD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
OTTAWA, Ont.—The fruit commissioner's branch of the Department of Agriculture has just issued an apple crop report for the Ottawa district. It states that, on the whole, the apple crop is looking distinctly good. The bloom has been distributed well over the trees and conditions are favorable for a good set. Growers are looking forward to good quality fruit.

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## GEN. GOETHALS TO RUSH SHIPS

He Announces Sweeping Plans  
for Great Fleet and Immediate  
Construction of Two Govern-  
ment Owned Plants

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Full charge of the shipbuilding program of the United States Government has been taken by Major-General Goethals, manager of the shipping board's emergency fleet corporation, and the general has announced sweeping plans for building as rapidly as possible the great merchant fleet which will be used as a weapon by this nation to combat the German submarine. The general contemplates immediate construction of two Government owned shipbuilding plants for building 400 fabricated steel ships of 2500 tonnage; commandeering of 1,500,000 tons of shipping now building for private account in American yards; and a request for another great appropriation for building ships.

General Goethals announced his plans in a letter to Chairman Denman of the shipping board in which he stated that under powers just granted by President Wilson the fleet corporation would start on its big building program on Monday next by outlining to shipbuilders plans for requisitioning ships now under construction for Government purposes. The board of directors of the fleet corporation will be called together Monday to discuss the plans outlined by the President.

The step taken by the President in conferring full power on General Goethals to carry on the shipbuilding program is taken by many as a good sign, a sign that the disagreement within the ranks of the shipping board, which has for so long been halting operations, is at an end and that henceforth the shipbuilding program will be a reality and will be marked by the actual building of ships.

General Goethals' letter to Chairman Denman follows:

"Now that the President has authorized the emergency fleet corporation to exercise the powers granted by Congress to build and commandeer ships, I intend, on Monday, to start ship construction which will complete my shipbuilding program. My full program is as follows:

"1—Ships now building: Contracts for 243 wood ships have been let, or agreed upon, with a tonnage capacity of 1,218,000 tons, at a cost, completed, of approximately \$174,000,000.

"In addition, I have under negotiation contracts for about 100 wood ships.

"Contracts for 77 steel ships have been let, or agreed upon, with a tonnage of 642,800 tons, at a cost of approximately \$101,660,356.

"There are thus provided 425 ships of all sorts, with an aggregate tonnage of 1,860,800, at a cost of approximately \$275,660,356, besides 100 more wood ships under negotiation. I shall continue to let all contracts for wood ships (of design approved by the naval architect of the corporation) which I can secure from responsible bidders.

"2—Construction of standardized ships: My main reliance of getting the greatest amount of the most serviceable tonnage in the shortest time will be on the construction of fabricated steel ships of standard pattern. For that purpose I shall use, to some extent, the existing yards.

"On Monday I shall offer contracts for the building of two plants (to be owned by the Government) for the construction of fabricated steel ships, to produce 400 ships of an aggregate tonnage capacity of 2,500,000 tons within the next 18 to 24 months. For the building of these two yards and the construction of ships in them I shall offer, as compensation to the agents who undertake the work, a fee of approximately 6 per cent of the total cost of the work, with rewards for savings in cost and for speed in delivery.

"Provision will be made for decreasing the fee to prevent unnecessary cost. The contracts will give the Government the benefit of Government fixed commodity prices and will provide for cessation of work at any time so that the appropriation may not be exceeded. Options will be given to the contractors to purchase the plants at arbitrated values on the completion of the work.

"The design of the ship is ready, the plans of the yards are ready, the distribution of the work of furnishing the material and of fabrication is arranged.

"This part of the program will take all the \$550,000,000 available, not absorbed by contracts made or making as stated at the beginning of this letter. The program will more than redeem my estimate to the congressional committee at the time this appropriation was asked for of 3,000,000 tons of new construction within 18 months.

"The additional contracts for wood ships which I expect to place, together with the full number of fabricated steel ships which it is planned to build, will require more money than Congress has authorized. When I know how much will be needed, it will be necessary to ask Congress for further sums.

"3—Commandeering of ships in yards: On Monday I shall deliver to shipbuilders a general statement of the program which I have long been maturing for commandeering ships now under construction for private account (such ships having an aggregate tonnage considerably in excess of 1,500,000 tons).

"The essence of the program is to commandeer all such ships and expedite their construction by adding labor and cutting out refinements. By thus federalizing each yard, giving it Government help and putting it on a speed basis, we shall produce its greatest efficiency. As fast as the berths are cleared each yard will be devoted

to the production of a single type of tonnage for which it is best suited. I count upon the complete cooperation of the yards.

"This program is made comprehensive because expedition cannot be obtained in a yard engaged partly on rush work and partly on pre-war time schedules. My investigation has satisfied me that citizens of the United States and of our allies will pay the cost of expediting ships now building for them, and take them off our hands. If this policy is adopted it will conserve our funds.

"I agree that it is essential for the shipping board to requisition at once the neutral ships which are constructed and ready to sail. I have no data to make an estimate as to how many of these ships there are or how much money will be required for this purchase. I shall, therefore, cut my program to the extent of \$50,000,000.

Please notify me at once whether this is enough.

"Each day's delay in summer—in commandeering or contracting—means two day's loss of time in throwing the work into the winter months. It is for that reason I am urgent that the program start on Monday."

**NEW TERMINAL FOR MOBILE**

NEW ORLEANS, La.—W. F. Owen, president of the Gulf, Mobile & Northern Railroad Company, is quoted in a dispatch from Mobile, Ala., to the New Orleans Times-Picayune as saying that the company will put in improvements in that city similar to the Bush terminals of Brooklyn, to cost \$1,000,000. The first unit will be \$500,000. The road will have physical connections with the Illinois Central, the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis, Mobile & Ohio, and Birmingham & Northern.

## SOCIALISTS GET PERMIT TO HOLD MEETING JULY 22

Boston Party Members Plan for  
Speaking on Common — 21  
Warrants Issue in July 1 Case

A permit for a Socialist meeting on Boston Common on July 22 was secured by the Boston Socialist Party and the Workmen's Council of Boston yesterday, and during the day counsel for the Socialists secured 21 warrants in the Municipal Court for the arrest of men in uniform who are alleged to have participated in the disorder which broke up the Socialist parade

and meeting on Boston Common on July 1.

In granting the permit on application of John J. McEltrick of 14 Park Square for the Workmen's Council, Mayor Curley wrote the applicants as follows: "I think it fair to inform you that I have notified the United States District Attorney that I have approved the application, so that in event of seditious or treasonable utterances, the speakers making the same will be responsible to the United States authorities, who have jurisdiction in such matters."

It is understood that the speakers at the meeting will include James O'Neal, secretary of the Massachusetts Socialist Party; Abraham S. Lipicoff, member of the New York Legislature; John McCarthy of Abington, Socialist candidate for Governor, and Joseph Murray of Lowell. According to Mr.

O'Neal, no parade has been planned and the meeting will be held on the Common backgrounds between 4 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon.

On the presentation of photographs and other evidence to Judge Murray in the Municipal Court yesterday George E. Roemer Jr., counsel for the Socialists, was granted warrants for the arrest of 21 sailors and soldiers. No names were mentioned in the warrants. Action to find the men will be started at once, and through the cooperation of the police and Government authorities they will be notified to appear in court.

## SUNDAY LAKE STREET LINE

On fair Sundays during the summer the Boston Elevated will operate a 15-minute line between Lake Street and Dudley Street via Washington Street and Brookline Village, between 1 and 7 p. m.

## TIME IS EXTENDED FOR OFFICERS CAMP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Adjutant-General McCain issued the following statement on Friday on the officers' training camp:

"Notwithstanding the high standard set for the second series of camps, the response has been most satisfactory. The quality of the applicants is particularly high. Many of the most successful younger men in the country who have forged ahead through merit have applied for these camps. These are the men the Army wants for officers. There is room for more of them. To give such men a final opportunity to apply, the time for receiving applications has been extended to midnight, Monday, July 16."

# SPECIAL SALES FEATURE THE ENTIRE MONTH

## Summer Wash Dresses

Of fine cotton voiles

More than half a hundred—a number of stylish models will be shown Monday—styles reproducing, in many instances, higher priced dresses which have been most successful this season.

5.00 7.50 10.50 15.00

Probably twenty styles, mostly in straight-line effects—some all white—some striped—some flowered—some belted—others tailored—Included is a special misses' model with white pique collar, cuffs and belt, at 5.95.

All on sale on fourth floor.

## Taffeta Dresses

All with Georgette sleeves

Several styles—some with draped skirts—others in straight line models.

Special values at  
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## Georgette Dresses

Flesh and white—For misses

All from our own materials—mostly from our own workrooms—straight line, belted and pleated.

\$25 to \$35

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New Models—Specially Priced

### Bolivia Cloth Coats

Perhaps the most stylish and useful of all coats for summer—light enough for street wear—warm enough for motor wear—smart enough for evening wear. . . . . 45.00

### Palm Beach Motor Coats

Inexpensive, yet well tailored and decidedly fashionable. Belted and straight line models, with features of much higher priced coats. . . . . 12.50

## Undergarments

Special purchases

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Night Gowns—Empire, chemise and kimono styles.

White Skirts—double panel flounce of embroidery with underlay.

Sateen Skirts—double panel with scalloped edge.

Envelope Chemises—fine laces and embroideries.

## SUMMER SUITS

Serge—Silk—Specially Priced

### Navy Serge Suits

From our own fine quality material which cannot be duplicated, if bought today, except in expensive suits. Several tailored and semi-dress styles—women's and misses'. All 25.00

### Taffeta Silk Suits

Always fashionable, always essential for summer occasions. Stylish models, mostly in navy and black—some made from our own material. . . . . 25.00

## Separate Tub Skirts

For vacation wear

Venetian cloth—a perfect laundering material with the lustre of satin. Two models—one for youthful figures shirred all around—one for more mature figures—gathered back and plain front.

5.00

Sold earlier at 7.50

White gabardine—smart tab pockets with rows of pearl buttons—wide belt. Sold earlier at 5.00. Price. . . . . 2.95

## Summer Hats

New Models Every Day

### Semi-Dress and Sport

Taffeta, satin, satin with velvet, semi-dress hats—Lisere and felt sport hats—banded sport hats, black and colors. Qualities priced earlier 10.00 to 20.00. . . . . 10.00

### Dress and Semi-Dress

Satin with Georgette—Georgette with velvet—Lisere Milan—thin brims—flower trimmings—satin. Qualities priced earlier 12.50 to 20.00. . . . . 10.00

Other new models, special at 15.00

Expensive Hats, half price, 25.00 and 50.00

## Summer Waists

Smart Styles—Specially Priced

### French Waists

As sketched—direct from France—through our Paris office. Exquisite hand embroidery and hand workmanship. Another charming eyelet emb. style—each . . . . . 10.50

French Waists, several styles, 3.50, 5.00, 7.50

### Batiste Waists

Several of the best models of the year—in qualities unusual at the price. Note the dainty ruffled collars—mannish tucked fronts—black ribbon ties—soft frills. . . . . 2.95



Drawn from French Waist at 10.50

Tremont St.  
Near West

# Chandler & Co.

Established  
a Century

# JULY MARK-DOWNS FEATURE THE ENTIRE MONTH

NOTE—The items below are on sale as this advertisement is being written—should any be sold when called for, Chandler & Co. will endeavor to supply another of equal interest

Linen and White Gabardine Dresses, washable, 12.50 to 15.00 qualities, 7.50 and 10.50

Misses' Wool Suits, serges, mixtures, etc., 25.00 to 35.00 qualities, 16.50

Beige Net and Lace Dresses, over satin, 35.00 qualities, 19.50

Chamoisette Gloves, two-clasp, women's, 1.00 quality, 85c

Street Coats, broken sizes and colors, 25.00 to 45.00 qualities, 19.50 and 25.00

Glove Silk Vests, tailored band straps, 1.75 quality, 1.45

Voile Dresses, fine materials, 7.50 and 10.50 qualities, 5.00 and 7.50

Lingerie Waists, voiles, linens, 2.00 to 2.95 qualities, 1.00, 1.50 and 2.00

Street Dresses, many in taffeta, also laces, etc., 19.50 and 25.00 qualities, 15.00

White Emb. Dresses, linen, voile, 19.50 qualities, 10.00

Tailored and Sport Hats, lisere, fabrics, etc., 7.50 to 10.00 qualities, 5.00

Tub Skirts, pique, gabardine, special qualities, 2.25

Organdy and Net Dresses, white, colored tr., 25.00 qualities, 15.00

Bathing Suits, silk poplin, special quality, 5.95

Glove Silk Bloomers, reinforced gussets, special 2.85

Voile and Ratine Suits, semi-made, 19.50 to 22.50 qualities, 15.00

Trimnings, bands, insertions, edges, etc., reduced to, yd., 45c

Misses' Net Dresses, with lace or ribbon, 19.50 and 25.00 qualities, 12.50

Georgette and Crepe de Chine Waists, odd styles, 5.75 to 6.50 qualities, 3.50 and 5.00

Burella Cloth Coats, gold color, 19.50 quality, 10.50

Misses' Khaki Dresses, for vacation wear, 8.50 quality, 5.00

Tub Silk Dresses, shirtwaist styles, 16.50 quality, 12.50

Afternoon Gowns, silks, nets, etc., 45.00 to 75.00 qualities, 35.00 and 45.00

Misses' Voile Dresses, white pique trimmings, special qualities, 5.95

Tray Doilies, 8x12 in., 65c quality, 32c

Neckwear, collars, stocks, guimpes, etc., 1.00 to 2.00 qualities, 50c and 1.00

Lingerie and Linen Waists, odd pieces, 5.00 to 7.50 qualities, 3.95 and 5.00

Misses' Silk Suits, taffeta, navy and other colors, 30.00 to 45.00 qualities, 25.00

Ramie Dress Linens, white, 36 in., 87½c quality, 65c

Centerpieces, hand emb. linen, 24 in., 2.50 quality, 2.00

Wool Suits, mixtures, checks, tans, etc., 25.00 to 35.00 qualities, 12.50 and 15.50

Tray Doilies, hand emb., 12x16 in., 75c quality, 45c

Misses' Navy Suits, our own serge, etc., 35.00 and 45.00 qualities, 25.00

Tub Skirts, gabardine, Venetian, linen, special, 3.95 and 5.00

Laces and Trimmings, bands, edges, etc., finer qualities, yd., 1.00

Silk Petticoats, taffeta, China silk, special qualities, 2.95

Jersey Sport Coats, attractive style, special quality, 12.50

Dress Patterns, white cotton voile, emb. in black, 10.00 quality, 7.50

Drawers, cut circular, emby. trimmed, special, 55c

Tailored and Semi-Dress Suits, late models, 45.00 to 55.00 qualities, 25.00

Saxony Rugs, size 9x12 feet, 80.00 quality, 57.50

Corsets, broche, coutil, batiste, 5.00 quality, 2.95

Table Cloths, 2¼x2¼ yds., special quality for 5.95

Black Dress Satin, one yard wide, special at 1.65

Remnants Cretonnes, for bags, pillow tops, etc., finer qualities, 25c to 1.00

Gingham Dresses, checks, plaids, etc., 7.50 to 10.50 qualities, 5.00 and 7.50

Centerpieces, hand emb., 36 in., 2.00 quality, 1.60

Small Oriental Rugs, Turkish, Beluchistan, 18.00 to 35.00 qualities, 12.50 to 25.00

Curtains, novelty scrims, marquisesettes, special qualities, 2.35

Tub Dresses, chambray, muslin, gingham, white pique, special qualities, 3.00 to 3.95

Novelty Scrim Curtains, odd lots, reduced to, pair, 1.55

Handkerchiefs, 1-16 in. hem, sheer and heavy qualities, 6 for 1.00

Black Hose, cotton, mercerized, 8½ and 9, 35c quality, 29c

Wool Sweaters, several styles, 11.50 and 14.50 qualities, 7.50 and 9.75

White Chinese Robes, hand emb., 28.50 quality, 15.00

Silk Broadcloth, striped effects, washable, 2.00 quality, 1.65

India Druggets, sizes from 1.6x3 to 9x12, special, 1.50 to 32.50

Emb. Silk Crepe Dresses, our own make, 75.00 to 100.00 qualities, 55.00

Chiffon Veils, several colors, 2.00 and 2.50 qualities, 1.00 and 1.50

Bags and Purses, soiled or damaged, odd styles, special, 95c and 1.95

Bathing Suits, cotton jersey, large sizes, special 2.95

Palm Beach Cloth Coats, for motoring, special quality, 12.50

Misses' Wash Satine Dresses, 12.50 quality, 6.50

Georgette Waists, high neck styles, 9.50 and 12.75 qualities, 6.50

Madeira Napkins, 13x13 in., soiled, 5.95 qualities, doz. 4.95

Madeira Sets, 5.85 quality, 5.00

Undergarments, nightgowns, skirts, env. chemises, special qualities, 1.95

Union Suits, white cotton, 75c quality, 55c

Wool Sweaters, white with stripes, 6.95 and 9.00 qualities, 5.95 and 6.95

Milanese Silk Gloves, 16-button length, 1.00 quality, 65c

Table Cloths, 2x2 yds., 1.00 quality, 8.50

Cretonnes, imported, for slip covers, 45c to 55c qualities, 29c

Philippine Emb. Underwear, nightgowns, chemises, special 2.00

Linen Waists, striped, colors, white, 2.95 to 5.75 qualities, 2.00 and 3.95

## Silk Gloves

Two-clasp, Milanese silk, black and white. Sizes 5½ to 8. Like qualities are usually sold at 88c. All. . . . . 65c

## Bathing Suits

Black silk poplin, one-piece style with girdle, trimmed bodice. Quite unusual value at the price. . . . . 5.95

## Silk Hosiery

Fancy drop-stitch effects, in plain colors and striped designs in contrasting shades—some irregulars. Sold usually at 1.15 and 1.50. All. . . . . 95c

## Special Corsets

Made especially for Chandler & Co.—Stylish models in flesh or white broche, coutil and batiste. Sold usually at 5.00 2.95



## MONEY NEEDED FOR SEED WHEAT

Farmers in Kansas Found Facing Problem of Finance—Legislature and Council of Defense Expected to Develop Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

TOPEKA, Kan.—A special session of the Kansas Legislature may be necessary to bring about the sowing of a maximum acreage to wheat this fall. This would be only a part of the help necessary to accomplish this, and private individuals, corporations and banks may be compelled to lend large sums to Kansas this year to guarantee the planting of 10,000,000 acres of wheat. The Kansas Council of Defense launched the campaign for a 10,000,000-acre wheat yield at its meeting in Topeka last week. It has yet to develop the complete plans for financing this project.

Kansas has never sown over 8,500,000 acres of wheat, and this acreage was accomplished only when the seed was costing less than \$1 a bushel. With the seed alone now costing about \$3 a bushel the job of financing is exceedingly hard, particularly with the conditions now confronting the State. Close to 5,000,000 acres of wheat was lost last spring on account of dry weather during the winter. The remaining acreage is expected to produce slightly over 40,000,000 bushels of wheat. But only a small part of this wheat is suitable for seed in Western Kansas. None can be imported from the Crimea, the home of the hard red Turkey wheat. The eastern part of the State is the only section producing wheat this year; and much of this is unsuited for Western Kansas, where a hard, drought-resistant wheat must be sown to stand the severe winter weather.

About 12,000,000 bushels of seed will be required to sow 10,000,000 acres. It will require over \$36,000,000 to buy the seed alone, and on top of this will be the freight charges and the handling expense. It is estimated that not more than half the farmers in the big wheat-growing section have sufficient funds to handle their own seed needs, and some plans must be worked out to finance the tenant farmers and the farm owners who sustained heavy losses, to enable them to make their maximum sowings this fall.

This, it is said, can only be accomplished in two ways. One is a special session of the Legislature to set up a revolving fund of millions of dollars to buy the seed and lend it to the farmers. The other is the organization of a big seed wheat club to raise a fund of \$5,000,000 to \$6,000,000 at least for the same purpose. It is thought that both methods will be required. It is estimated that the Council of Defense or a seed wheat club and the Legislature must provide \$15,000,000 to \$18,000,000 for the purchase of seed wheat and be able to carry this loan until the next crop year, and possibly not be able to get all of the money back. If there is a good crop next year, the loan will be returned, dollar for dollar, with interest at 6 per cent. If there should be a partial failure, the money would be returned in proportion.

Many farmers in the western half of the State have exhausted their credit in buying feed for their stock during the spring and summer, and in buying seed for crops to go into the land abandoned when the wheat crop failed. They have no money to buy seed, and no way to get the seed for their acreages except upon an extraordinary loan. They do not desire charity. They are willing to pit their own labor, the feed for their teams, and the use of their farm machinery against the capital of any man who will finance them. A good many men and firms will furnish the seed and take a small part of the crop next year. If the crop is lost, the farmer loses his labor and the man his seed. But most of the farmers are willing and anxious to buy seed and give their notes against the crop next year.

## BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS TO MEET IN BOSTON

Three-Day Convention to Be Opened With Addresses by Governor McCall and Others

Arrangements are being completed by a special committee of the Massachusetts Cooperative Bank League for the convention of the United States League of Local Building and Loan Associations to be held at the Hotel Somerset on July 24, 25 and 26.

An informal reception will be tendered the delegates and visitors at the Hotel Somerset on the Tuesday evening preceding the opening of the convention. On Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock the formal opening will be held in the hotel. George F. Gilmore, president of the league, presiding. Addresses of welcome will be given the delegates by Governor McCall, Mayor Curley and President Gilmore. Various committees will be appointed, reports will be received, and Michael J. Brown of Philadelphia will give an address, "The United States League's Twenty-fifth Anniversary."

At the afternoon session Wednesday, addresses will be given by James M. McKay of Youngstown, O.; Roger W. Babson of Boston, Mass.; Charles O'C. Hennessy of New York; William T. Franter of Seattle, Wash.; Thomas A. Baker of Louisville, Ky. Following the afternoon session, the party will make an automobile tour of Boston and vicinity, and in the evening, a band

concert will be given in the gardens of the hotel.

At the closing session Thursday, Senator Gilbert M. Hitchcock of Nebraska will give an address on "The American Home, the Safeguard of American Liberties" and other addresses will be given by John Nolen of Cambridge, Mass.; C. Clinton James of Washington, D. C.; and by Henry S. Rosenthal. Reports will be received from the publicity committee, the finance committee, and the committee on resolutions. Election of officers for the ensuing year will take place and upon the selection of a place and date for next year's convention, the business program of the convention will be finished.

Immediately following the close of the convention Thursday, the delegates and the visitors will take the steamboat for Nantasket Beach where a shore dinner will be served.

Included on the committee in executive charge are: David I. Walsh, president; William N. Swain, vice-president; Herbert W. Pinkham, secretary-treasurer.

## NEW EMBARGO RULES ISSUED BY NEW HAVEN ROAD

Modification of Old Schedule Went Into Effect All Over the System Today

New embargo rules, modifying those in force until last night, are made effective today by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. They do not apply, it is announced, "upon freight consigned to or for the use of the United States Government, its Allies or the American Red Cross Society." The embargo will apply to shipments at points of origin on and after today.

Cement and freight for Boston, Lowell, Fitchburg, Clinton, Concord Junction, Worcester, Springfield, Hopedale, Milford, Armory, Westfield, Northampton, Shelburne Falls, Turners Falls, Pittsfield, Easthampton, Poughkeepsie, New London, Norwich and Williams are exempt from the embargo in force at connections with other railroads at certain New York points.

Embargo is placed on less than carload freight coming from connecting rail carriers at all junction points, except that miscellaneous package freight in quantities of 20,000 pounds or more will be accepted.

Embargo is placed on carload freight from all points on or via the Boston & Maine Railroad and the Central Vermont Railway and from stations local to the Boston & Albany Railroad, except when loaded to the mark. The embargo also applies to less than carload freight consigned to New Haven or intended for transfer only at Framingham, Mansfield and Plainville. Except under certain conditions, no freight will be accepted for Brooklyn terminals.

Embargo is placed on all freight for export consigned to or via piers 31 to 70, East river, or Harlem river or Brooklyn terminals or Boston or Providence or for movement via the New England Steamship Company, except as follows:

Export freight originating at points in New England States or at points on those companies' lines in New York State to be accepted for movement via those piers, through those terminals, or via the New England Steamship Company, upon satisfactory evidence that specific steamship space has been contracted for and that billing has been authorized by H. H. Benedict, assistant general freight agent, New York, and for Boston and Providence when authorized by G. M. Wood, assistant general freight agent, Boston, provided traffic is offered within a reasonable time in which to make movement to and connection with steamship intended.

Embargo is placed upon all carload freight, regardless of point of origin, whether consigned direct, reconsigned, or reshipped for a number of individual concerns.

Special modification in this embargo may be authorized by J. O. Halliday, superintendent of transportation, based on the railroad's ability to handle the freight in question, and upon satisfactory evidence that the relief is to meet an actual necessity and that arrangements have been made for prompt release of equipment at destination.

## NAVY TO REPAIR GERMAN VESSELS

Steps were taken today to complete repairs on the three German steamers taken over by the United States Navy at Boston Harbor, yesterday. These three steamers, the Kronprinzessin Cecilie, the Amerika and the Cincinnati, are the largest steamers seized in Boston and are practically ready for active duty.

After the officers of the Navy had formally taken over the steamers from the custody of the customhouse officials, a special commission of Navy experts investigated the repair work on the vessels and ordered further repairs made. Soon they are expected to be in condition for use as naval auxiliaries.

### OFFICERS ARE SHIFTED

Capt. Forest E. Williford and Capt. William H. Wilson, who have been in charge of militia affairs at the headquarters of Brig.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, have been ordered to report to Ft. Adams, Newport, R. I., for duty. Announcement was also made at the headquarters of the Northeastern Department that Capt. C. E. Russell, United States Signal Corps Reserve, will go to Augusta, Me., Monday to confer with the officers of the Maine National Guard in regard to enlisting more men for the last field battalion to be organized for the signal corps attached to the New England National Guard.

## CONVENTION TO ACT ON REPORTS

Delegates Revising Massachusetts Constitution to Enter Upon Most Important Stage of Its Work Next Week

Next week the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention enters upon the third, the longest and the most important stage of its work, that of debating and taking final action on the proposed changes in the Constitution which have been threshed out in committee during the past fortnight. The period of committee hearings has practically closed and more than enough committee reports to engage the entire attention of the convention will be on the docket when the delegates reconvene at 1 p. m., Tuesday, July 17.

That the forthcoming debates will claim plenty of attention is evidenced by the numerous divided reports on important and controversial subjects which await action by the convention. Outstanding among these, and overshadowing for the moment even the anti-sectarian question, is the majority favorable report on a State-wide prohibition amendment. A sharp contest, for which both sides are quietly preparing, is certain to develop over prohibition, and it is likely that the opponents, if they find a disposition to favor "bone-dry" prohibition, will put forward the Lane amendment, prohibiting only "hard" liquors, as a compromise.

Of the 15 members of the liquor law committee, which reported the prohibition amendment, five are openly opposed, one other member has reserved his right to dissent and the nine others are recorded in favor. Of these, eight, it is understood, are for the record elsewhere than in the committee report as favoring prohibition, so that it appears clear that the proposed amendment is assured of a stanch majority of the committee to back it in the convention.

The anti-sectarian situation, which has been complicated somewhat by repeated redrafting and amending processes, is as follows: Ten of the 15 members of the committee on bill of rights are standing by the latest draft of the Curtis amendment; four members are undecided as to their position on this amendment and have therefore reserved their right to dissent, while not appearing as recorded dissenters; Professor Anderson, has been recorded as a dissenter to the Curtis amendment and will present a minority report in favor of the Anderson anti-sectarian amendment, as redrafted, asking at the same time that both amendments be referred to the people.

The new draft of the Curtis amendment leaves it as before, prohibiting public appropriations to a part of the institutions under sectarian control and a part of those under nonsectarian control. Furthermore, the language regarding public appropriations for sectarian schools is not so clear as to remove all doubt that it opens the way for public appropriations for sectarian parochial schools, now expressly prohibited in the Constitution. This uncertainty has arisen because in putting into the Curtis amendment most of Article XVIII of amendments to the existing Constitution, the framers of the amendment omitted the final clause of XVIII, as follows: "And such money shall never be appropriated to any religious sect for the maintenance, exclusively, of its own school."

Elsewhere in the Curtis amendment, language is used which was apparently intended to cover the above clause but, as has been pointed out, this language is open to different interpretations, whereas the above clause appears sufficiently clear.

The redraft of the Anderson anti-sectarian amendment retains the sole purpose of the amendment, to prohibit public appropriations for sectarian institutions or purposes, without exception, and states more definitely than did the original amendment what are to be regarded as "sectarian" institutions.

Another controversial subject on which a report is to be made to the

convention next week is that of woman suffrage. The committee on suffrage has divided 9 to 6, although the first announcement from the committee had it 8 to 7, on the question of full and equal suffrage for women, the majority being in opposition.

Similarly, the committee has voted 7 to 6 against presidential and congressional suffrage for women, two members of the committee being absent when the vote was taken. Their attitude could be such as to reverse the majority position but it could not alter the fact of the controversy.

Biennial elections of State officials and biennial sessions of the Legislature is another subject over which there will be an interesting debate. By far the greater weight has been thrown to the present against biennials, however.

Absentee voting came near having a unanimous favorable report from the committee on suffrage. Mr. Hawley of the committee reserved his right to dissent, and is, therefore, entitled to oppose it in the convention debate.

What is likely to cause as lengthy a debate as any subject, the initiative and referendum, is still being threshed out in committee. A committee member expressed a belief yesterday that the committee may have to ask for an extension of time for additional consideration. All committee reports are supposed to be filed with the secretary of the convention Monday.

Adverse reports are to be made on the proposed amendment to alter the freedom of the press provisions of the Constitution so as to permit free use of "all important recognized media of thought transmission utilized in the public opinion" and on the amendment for recognition of the Golden Rule in the Bill of Rights.

### Election of Militia Officers

The Massachusetts State Constitution ought to be amended at once to do away with the election of militia officers, according to the recommendation of the Military Efficiency Association, an organization made up of business men and others interested in military science and in raising the effectiveness of American forces during the war. R. M. Johnson, secretary of the association and professor of modern history at Harvard, declared yesterday to the Boston Committee on Public Safety that he expected the convention to recommend the striking out from the Constitution of the clause providing for the election of militia officers.

He based his argument upon the necessity for better discipline than obtains now in the State Militia, on the necessity for selecting experts in military tactics as officers, and on the fact that the leading men in the militia are overwhelmingly opposed to the present system, to judge by their answers to a questionnaire recently sent out by the council of the Military Efficiency Association.

## GERMAN EMPLOYEE AT PIER ARRESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Herman Schmidt, a German who has been employed on an army pier in Hoboken, has been arrested on suspicion of having been a party to the scheme by which Germany is supposed to have acquired advance information of the sailing of American transports.

It is now known that Karl Neumond, a German-American business man, has been interned at Ellis Island for some time and it is thought that several others are there of whom no reports have been published.

## PROTESTS MADE ON MAIL EXCLUSIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Protests were made at a meeting on Friday against the Government's exclusion of certain periodicals from the mails. To the protests made by pacifists, Socialists and others were added the arguments of Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port, Frederic C. Howe, Commissioner of Immigration, and Mrs. Margaret Lane.

A committee will attempt to see the Postmaster-General and the President.

## LICENSES FOR EXPORT SOUGHT

Only Six Permits Issued by Bureau in Boston of Nearly Two Hundred Applications Received Yesterday and Today

Many exporters of Greater Boston are applying for licenses to ship merchandise overseas today from the Boston Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the United States Department of Commerce, this being the last business day before the export license law, as embodied in the Espionage Bill just passed by Congress, takes effect. Next Monday all shipments with overseas destinations must have been passed or licensed by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Ansel R. Clark, agent for the Boston bureau, reports that nearly 100 men applied for licenses this morning with about 80 appearing at the office yesterday. Only six licenses have been issued, he said, as many have been sent to Washington for final judgment.

Cargo not requiring licenses and passed in Boston, total about 50 individual shipments, several of them large. Details were refused, as Mr. Clark explains that Washington officials have ordered the most careful censorship of information coming from these offices.

Shippers from interior points may mail their applications for licenses to the nearest authorized office of the bureau with all information, and have them issued without personal application, provided the shipper's personal signature is attached. No express or forwarding agent may apply for the shipper, however, according to Mr. Clark today.

Mr. Clark explains the small number of licenses issued from this office to date, by saying he has had to refer many exporters to Washington for final decision of their cases, and the fact that contradictory orders have been received by him from Washington regarding many shipments. Every day for the past few days new orders have been received here to cover exports, and in many cases they contradicted previous orders. Therefore Mr. Clark has held off as much as possible all licenses for any but the most clearly defined cases.

Secrecy is maintained by the commercial agents regarding the list of materials licensed, and what may and may not be licensed. The shipper is told only regarding his personal shipment. Strict orders came from Washington, not to give the list to the press or to make it public in any way.

Express companies, freight forwarders and steamship companies have been notified by the bureau that shippers of all export freight must secure their own licenses. There are seven offices in the United States authorized to issue export permits, and in some cases they are thousands of miles away from where shippers are located.

Congestion of freight at all seaports is expected to follow this order, say shipping interests, who explain that shipments made from the interior before the export rule was put on, will not be allowed to be exported without the same street.

## AMERICANIZING IS TO BE PRESSED

University Extension Director Says Classes in Citizenship Will Be Held Until U. S. Institutions Are Understood

"Classes in citizenship will be held in every town and wards of every city where they are called for until our national institutions and customs are understood by all within our borders," said James A. Moyer, director of the department of university extension of the State Board of Education, yesterday, speaking of the efforts being put forth by that department to instruct non-English-speaking people in the State in the English language as a means to Americanizing them.

The course has been given the approval of James Farrell, chief naturalization examiner of New England. The points taken up are those which will be actually needed in order to pass the citizenship examination. The best ideals and traditions as well as the knowledge of government needed in everyday citizenship are explained, in the course, Mr. Moyer states.

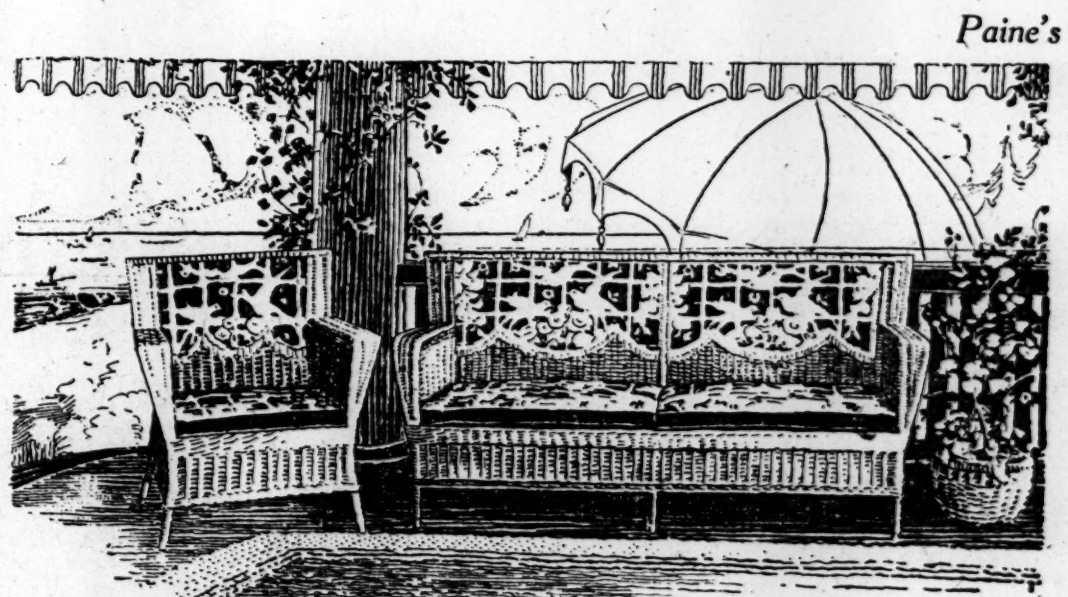
According to the census of 1910 two-thirds of the people of Massachusetts or their parents were born in other lands. According to more recent statistics, Mr. Moyer says there are in the United States 4,000,000 men of military age who have lived there more than five years without taking out the first papers for citizenship. It is estimated that there are 250,000 in Massachusetts.

"These men have been considered unpatriotic, and doubtless many are, in preferring to enjoy the advantages of American institutions without the responsibility of American citizenship," Mr. Moyer says. "All who live under the protection of the American flag should share the responsibility as well as the benefit it bestows. Those who are here merely to make money and to evade military duty or taxes in their own land should be given a choice of citizenship. There are far too many men without a country in America. On the other hand there are a large number who, while eager for citizenship, do not understand how to obtain it."

A difficulty in reaching the immigrant has been the lack of well-trained and sympathetic teachers. In order to meet that lack the department holds summer and winter classes in methods of teaching English to immigrants, which are expected to go a long way toward solving the problem of the unassimilated resident in Massachusetts.

One of the most interesting classes in citizenship has been organized among Polish residents of Chelsea. The enthusiasm of this class of over 50 young men shows that it is not always indifference toward citizenship that causes the large number of unassimilated men, Mr. Moyer says.

AMERICAN CAR & FOUNDRY CO.  
MONTREAL, Que.—A contract for 1000 freight cars has been awarded to the American Car & Foundry Company by the Grand Trunk Railway Company.



## Au Premier

An exhibition of Furniture, Rugs, Hangings and other decorations for the summer home, rivalling the splendors of the seashore and countryside, and unexampled in all America.

The sketch represents an unusually decorative outdoor living room suite, done in China blue enamel: Settee \$57; Arm Chair \$27; cushions extra. Other pieces are Day Bed, Chaise Longue, Tables, Desks and Chairs.



Paine Furniture Company  
Arlington Street, near Boylston Street, Boston

Visitors welcome always

STORE CLOSED  
ALL DAY  
SATURDAY

Filene's

STORE CLOSED  
ALL DAY  
SATURDAY

## Sweaters

New shipments of the favorites.



Fibre pleated sweaters, \$6, \$7.50

The newer style, with deep sailor collar, and sash. Those at \$7.50 have double collars and more fibre in the weave.

Camel's hair sweaters, \$5

Soft as a kitten. The style is sketched—an over-the-head.

Zephyr sweaters, \$5, \$6 and \$7.50

Every woman has a hard time choosing between these and the fibres. The zephyrs come in purple, corn, rose, sea blue and green.

Filene's—small orders filled—fifth floor

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER—BOSTON



## PRESIDENT URGES ACTION ON FOOD

Conferences on Control Bill Follow Letter Sent by Him to Leader Martin—Gore Substitute Disapproved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson on Friday came to the support of spokesmen of the Administration food bill now pending in the Senate, by writing a letter to Majority Leader Martin in which he recommended the general purposes of the original bill for Government control of foods, feeds and fuels only. He stated in the letter that he thought unnecessary the insertion in the Government control section of the bill of such items as cotton, steel, iron, copper, wool, leather and other products, pointing out that, after all, these products were only indirectly related to the food situation. President Wilson expressed his disapproval of the Gore substitute bill on the grounds that it devitalizes the food bill, and deplored the delay in the Senate in reaching a final vote, saying that prompt final disposition of the legislation is imperative.

It is understood that the President's letter, which was not made public, did not touch upon prohibition in any form. Upon the receipt of the President's letter, Senate leaders immediately began taking steps with a view to acting along the lines indicated in the letter to Senator Martin. Several conferences were held and Herbert C. Hoover conferred with Senator Chamberlain, adding his criticism of the Gore substitute bill to that of President Wilson.

The fact that President Wilson is against the Gore substitute, indicates, to those who are anxiously watching the situation, that he stands strongly back of Mr. Hoover. In the meantime the debate on the bill is being protracted day by day.

That the pressure exerted by the Administration of late on Senate leaders in an attempt to expedite action on the food bill, is having its effect, is the opinion of a number of senators who are endeavoring to secure the passage of the measure. Several Senate leaders stated to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that it was possible a bill would finally be passed with the liquor section eliminated entirely and with the Government control section limited to food and foodstuffs alone.

However, this opinion is not shared by many others, who assert that, while the Government control section will, in all probability, be greatly modified, a prohibition section of some sort will be written in the bill as it finally passes the House.

The prevailing opinion is that the prohibition section which will finally be accepted will be essentially the same as the one recently adopted save for one or two changes tending to remedy the constitutional defect. The statement appearing in a number of publications to the effect that President Wilson had taken the matter in his own hands and will address Congress or the Senate on the food bill is denied at the White House. Majority Leader Martin and Senator Simmons merely laid the whole situation before the President, outlining the principal sources of opposition which are hindering the passage of the bill. The interview was merely for the purpose of clarifying the situation by a statement of facts.

However, the President each day urges action, and it is because of his manifest desire to secure the passage of the bill that Senate leaders are hopeful of arriving at some understanding with opposition leaders which will bring about the passage of the bill.

### Hotels Organize

National Food Conservation Commission Is Formed

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The leading hotel associations of the United States have divided the country into five sections, and have elected by telephone and telegraph a National Food Conservation Commission. Those elected are:

Eastern District—John McE. Bowman, New York; Middle West, W. N. Robinson, Kansas City; Southern, Col. Charles H. Consoley, Norfolk, Va.; Pacific Coast, James Wood, San Francisco; New England, Frank C. Hall, Boston.

Arrangements have been made to confer with Herbert C. Hoover in Washington on a day next week that he will be asked to select. A definite plan will then be formulated by which the entire hotel industry can work in unison for the conservation of food supplies. One of the commission will also be designated to remain in Washington as a volunteer to devote his entire time to the problem.

It was stated last night that virtually all the ideas embodied in the suggestions adopted at a recent meeting of the New York City Hotel Association, which includes a business day and the serving of war bread, will be included in the national plan.

### Debate on Amendments

Regulation of Defense Council Members' Actions Considered

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Gore tried yesterday to get the Senate to take up his substitute food-control bill, but he got it no further than the clerk's desk. The Senate prefers to go through with the original bill and eliminate whatever is necessary.

Debate on the amendments was finished after Senator Pomeroy's

Ohio offered a substitute to section 3 which in the original measure prohibits members of the advisory commission of the council of national defense, or any other Government agents or advisers, from participating in the award of contracts in which they are pecuniarily interested. Senator Pomeroy's amendment goes further in providing that no such agent or adviser shall solicit or attempt to induce anyone to make a contract from which he would profit and further prevents him from voting on any such contract.

The amendment meets objections expressed on the floor of the Senate against allowing Government officials from voting profits to themselves. It has the support of the Senate agricultural committee and the floor leaders and is expected to be adopted tomorrow. For violations it provides a fine of not to exceed \$10,000 or imprisonment for not more than five years, or both.

During the debate Senator Penrose's objection to section 3 was that it aimed at legislating the advisory commission out of office. He believed it to be an essential part of the war machinery.

"This is an aggregation that, in my opinion, represents the brains of America," said Senator Penrose. "I would like to recite the circumstances under which Samuel Vancian, one of the most important business men of Philadelphia, came here."

"He received an unexpected letter from the Secretary of War urging him to come and serve. He replied that he was president of companies handling Government contracts worth many hundreds of millions of dollars; and that he was also participant in similar contracts for the Allies. Therefore, he said, he did not think he should be called for service; but Mr. Baker said these were the very reasons which should induce him to come here."

"He has entirely neglected some of his business interests and has probably rendered more effective work here than anyone connected with the administration of the Army or Navy."

"These gentlemen have no more power than to make investigations," interjected Senator Chamberlain. "They have no power to close contracts."

"In many cases those empowered to deal with contracts have displayed an intelligence that will appall the people of the United States," replied Senator Penrose. "Under this section the advisory commission is checked just as it reaches completion of the contract, yet men are dying by the thousands on the European battlefields."

"It goes further than the proponents designed," said Senator Knox. "It is almost ridiculous. If a man acts in an advisory capacity he can act absolutely nothing to the Government whether he is adviser upon this particular product or something else."

"It is the function of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy only to pass finally upon the award of a contract," said Senator Wadsworth. "They are the men who actually make the contracts. It is time the nation knew about this and understood it. No member of the board, the advisory council, should be prohibited from offering counsel and advice on contracts simply because he has financial interest in the corporation which is about to receive an award. He should not be debarred from advising and counseling the Cabinet officers who have the final power."

## NIGHT DOUBLES TENNIS TOURNAMENT GETS UNDER WAY

Annual Event on Westfield Club Courts Draws Fine Crowd—Twenty Teams in the Draw

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The annual night doubles lawn tennis tournament of the Westfield Golf Club, at Westfield, N. J., began Friday night on the club's clay courts, with 20 good teams in the draw. The proceeds of the tourney are to be turned over to the American Red Cross fund and the stands were well filled when play began.

In the first round A. W. Donaldson and G. P. Cornell of the home club were defeated by C. M. Tremaine and his son, Lyman, by a score of 8-6, 4-6, 6-4, in the hardest contest of the evening. All the players tried lobbing, but the lighting system was so perfect that the ball was handled almost as easily as under normal daylight conditions.

H. A. Throckmorton and H. P. Randall, of the Elizabeth Town and Country Club, had an easy match against W. M. Lambert and H. MacCawatt, of the Westfield club, winning by a score of 6-0, 6-3, hard driving and clever volleying featuring the play of the winners. The summaries follow:

WESTFIELD INVITATION PATRIOTIC DOUBLES—First Round

F. W. Ellsworth and D. Fearall defeated E. S. Cuddeback and A. T. Kniffin, 6-1, 6-2.

C. M. and Lyman Tremaine defeated A. W. Donaldson and G. P. Cornell, 8-6, 6-4, 6-2.

Second Round (First Round Byes)

H. A. Throckmorton and H. P. Randall defeated W. M. Lambert and H. MacCawatt, 6-0, 6-3.

R. M. Kirkland and P. Vanderventer defeated D. Donaldson and H. H. Cherry, 6-1, 6-2.

ARTILLERY SEEKS RECOGNITION

As a result of a request of Governor Milliken of Maine, that the artillery regiment at Augusta be accepted as an army unit before the selective draft becomes operative, the Department of the Northeast is to send Capt. H. G. Marr, U. S. A., of the field artillery, to inspect the regiment at once and report his recommendations to Washington.

## NATION STANDS AT ATTENTION

(Continued from page one)

peeling event, one sees here a nation going about its accustomed business, even more intensely busy, under the urging of its President, and calmly waiting for summons from the provost marshal-general to arms. Observers do not see the dash, the rush, or the hysteria of national fervor, but they are impressed by what seems to be more significant of invincible force than all that the calmness, often mistaken for indifference, that portends a crushing power. It has been difficult to account for this silent and calm attitude of the public thought, and the utter absence of pleadings, tears, and distraught mothers and sisters throughout the land, conditions ordinarily considered a necessary preliminary to a mobilization.

Those who have analyzed the public attitude toward the draft about to be made have concluded that the entrance of the United States into the war has been so gradual, and events leading to this conclusion have pointed all the time so inevitably to it, that the people of the Nation have become prepared.

It is the conviction of many that the parents of the United States have looked upon their sons of military age as potential soldiers since the day the Lusitania disappeared from the seas, and the gift to civilization and to the cause of mankind has been in the thoughts of the United States homes through all the months and years this country has been slipping unwillingly and regretfully into the world melee, until at last the resolution came to use all the manhood and resources of the Nation, if need be, in a war for peace. This is the thought expressed by a member of the Cabinet in several conversations. To him it prevails the possibility of any sentiment other than one that transcends even the dash and fervor of momentary patriotism, a deep conviction, irresistible force, and readiness to give all for the cause of civilization.

That is why Columbia toes the mark today, dry eyed, and gives her sons. That the country has arrayed itself beside the President in the great task he has set for the people is considered beyond any question or doubt. Assurances that have come to him from every nook and corner of the Nation prove that the masses throughout the Nation, too, it appears, are convinced that the United States will win, and the truth is dawning upon the public conscience that the cause, being just and righteous, is of itself assurance of victory.

The President and all his advisers, feel, therefore, that those of the country who will be so fortunate as to be honored by having one of their loved ones chosen, not as a sacrifice, but for a knightly service for humanity, will hold as a badge of sublime national honor the card they shall display in their window bearing the legend: "A son from this home is fighting in France."

### Call for Draft Issued

War Department Sends Out Order for Taking of 687,000 Men

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The War Department on Friday sent out a formal order by President Wilson, drafting 687,000 men into the military service under the Selective Conscription Law, together with an official statement showing what part of the total must be furnished by each State and Territory.

The only steps now remaining are distribution by the governors of State quotas among the local exemption districts, and the great drawing, which probably will take place next week, and which will establish the order in which registrants are to present themselves for service or exemption.

The men summoned for service will be used to fill the Regular Army and National Guard to war strength and to organize the first 500,000 of the new National Army. The total of these three forces will be 1,262,985 men.

Later another 500,000 will be called out, supplemented by sufficient men to make up losses and maintain reserve battalions.

Following is Secretary Baker's announcement of the order:

"By virtue of the authority vested in him by an act of Congress, entitled 'An act to authorize the President to increase temporarily the military establishment of the United States,' approved May 13, 1917, the President of the United States has ordered the aggregate number of 687,000 men to be raised by draft for the military service of the United States, in order to bring to full strength the organizations of the Regular Army and the organizations embodying the members of the National Guard drafted into the military service of the United States and to create the National Army, and has caused said aggregate number to be apportioned to the several states and territories and the District of Columbia as set forth in the schedule hereto appended.

"The Governor of each state and territory and the commissioners of the District of Columbia, acting for and by the direction of the President and in accordance with said act of Congress and rules and regulations prescribed pursuant thereto, shall apportion the quota, so apportioned to such state, territory or district, and shall communicate to each local board established in such state, territory or district, notice of the net quota to be

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furnished by the respective local boards as required by said act of Congress and rules and regulations prescribed pursuant thereto."

In computing the number of men to be required from the various states, the Government put to the credit of each State every man it now has in the National Guard and every man it has contributed since April 1 as a war volunteer to the Regular Army. This credit is given to the various states for a total of 465,985 voluntary enlistments in the National Guard and Regulars, making the total net quota for all states 687,000 men.

Following are the net and gross quotas for each State:

	Gross quotas	Net quotas
Alabama	12,300	13,612
Arizona	4,478	2,472
Arkansas	17,452	10,267
California	34,907	23,060
Colorado	9,797	4,753
Connecticut	18,817	10,977
Delaware	2,569	1,202
District of Columbia	3,796	929
Florida	10,129	6,325
Georgia	27,209	18,337
Idaho	4,833	2,297
Illinois	79,094	51,653
Indiana	29,971	17,510
Iowa	26,465	12,749
Kansas	17,975	6,439
Kentucky	22,162	14,236
Louisiana	18,481	13,582
Maine	7,076	1,821
Maryland	14,139	7,096
Massachusetts	43,138	20,586
Michigan	43,936	30,381
Minnesota	26,021	17,854
Mississippi	16,429	10,801
Missouri	38,461	18,666
Montana	10,423	7,872
Nebraska	13,900	8,185
Nevada	1,435	1,051
New Hampshire	4,419	1,204
New Jersey	35,623	20,665
New Mexico	8,248	2,292
New York	122,424	62,241
North Carolina	23,486	15,974
North Dakota	7,737	5,606
Ohio	66,474	38,779
Oklahoma	19,943	15,564
Oregon	7,387	717
Pennsylvania	98,277	60,859
Rhode Island	6,277	1,801
South Carolina	15,147	10,081
South Dakota	6,854	2,717
Tennessee	22,158	14,528
Texas	46,116	30,645
Utah	4,945	2,370
Vermont	3,248	949
Virginia	21,354	13,795
Washington	12,763	7,296
West Virginia	14,848	9,101
Wisconsin	22,176	12,874
Wyoming	2,683	810
Alaska	710	696
Hawaii	2,403	
Porto Rico	13,480	12,833

### Draft Criticism

Representative Rogers Not Satisfied With Apportionments

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Readingjust of the basis on which quotas of states and their subdivisions are determined was suggested in the House by Representative Rogers. Describing the fundamental principle of the law as "one of equity, justice, fairness and democracy," Mr. Rogers objected to enumerating in a community's population the aliens therein not subject to draft in part.

"As the proportion of aliens varies tremendously among the several states of the Union, and as aliens are specifically exempted by the language of the draft law," he said, "the result achieved is neither scientific nor equitable. Aliens are, of course, included in total population and hence in determining the quota of a given State. The net result of this, in a word, is that the liability to be held for military service upon a given citizen in a State where there are many aliens is vastly greater than the liability of a given citizen in a State where there are few aliens."

"Of course, the presence of a large percentage of aliens is by no means characteristic only of the large cities. It will be found in many small places, especially when they are cities or towns with large manufacturing industries of some kind."

### Notice to Draft Boards

All draft exemption boards in Massachusetts have been asked by Charles F. Gettemy, State Director of Military Enrollment, to establish headquarters at once. Of the 122 exemption boards in this State very few have made preparations to receive applicants for exemptions. These boards are now directed to take quarters in public buildings wherever possible, renting offices only when the municipality has no room to spare in its town or city hall or other official property. In all cases privilege of lease renewal is to be sought, to run from month to month until Dec. 31. In a pamphlet explaining the duties of the local boards, it is directed that they must carry on their duties with absolute fairness. It sets forth that any local board, when satisfied that a registrant's absence from the district is necessary or permanent, may delegate

the power of physical examination or hearing on an exemption claim to any other local board, but the registrant shall always be regarded as within the jurisdiction of the board in whose district he registered.

### Apportionment Protested

Former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald of Boston has sent a statement to Washington protesting against the apportionment of the draft and asking for the conscription of aliens.

### Draft Quotas Questioned

Many officials in Massachusetts cities and towns are questioning the estimates of population on which the War Department officials base their plans for fixing the quotas of the various municipalities for the selective draft of the new universal army. These estimates generally imply figures in excess of the real population. It is said, and, while some towns are credited with a smaller population than they showed at the late State census, the total estimate is 300,000 in excess of the population of the Commonwealth, the objectors declare.

## LAW INVOKED TO DEAL WITH I. W. W.

(Continued from page one)

dent of the Washington State Council of Defense, "that must be reckoned with—those who would deliberately destroy."

These "Itinerant laborers" are much more likely to be itinerant colporteurs of the I. W. W. gospel of destruction—the authentic German gospel.

### Provisions Supplied

Deported Members of I. W. W. Cared for by Authorities

HERMANAS, N. M.—Two carloads of provisions, shipped here on the appeal of Gen. George Bell, Jr., sufficed to feed for the present the 1200 members of the I. W. W. who were deported Friday from Bisbee, Ariz. A truckload of supplies from Columbus, N. M., further helped the situation.

Under orders from Governor Lindsay to arrest the deported men, Sheriff Simpson of Luna County and Dist. Atty. J. S. Vaught have arrived here. The officers have orders to take the men to Columbus, where they will be held in restraint and fed at the State's expense until final arrangements have been made for their disposition.

Governor Lindsay telegraphed the State and War departments and President Wilson that he considered the refugees a national problem and he awaited a reply to his request that the State of New Mexico be relieved of responsibility for the charges thrust upon it by the deportation.

It is understood that the men were shipped out of Arizona into New Mexico on the orders of Walter Douglas, a vice-president of the El Paso & Southwestern Railroad and an official in the Phelps-Dodge Corporation, which is interested in Bisbee mines, the idea being to force the care of the men on the military authorities at Columbus.

W. B. Cleary, a Bisbee attorney and a labor advocate, who was deported with the others, has taken unofficial charge of the party. He has counseled that the deported men make the best of the situation.

A small detachment of United States troops is here. Certain of the men maintain that they have families in Bisbee and declare they are anxious to return.

### Serbian Minister's Appeal

Mr. Michailovitch Asks Slavs in Mines to Keep at Work

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Making a patriotic appeal to striking Slavs in the Arizona mining regions, Lioubomir Michailovitch, the Serbian Minister, has asked them to return to work. In a message to M. R. Szrenitich, a leader at Bisbee, he says: "Please convey to all my fellow countrymen greetings and message that in the interest of their own and of our mother country they should return to work. In present times, when this great republic of the United States is fighting alongside our Allies for our liberty, we all must be her soldiers, those working in mines and factories the same as those with arms on the battlefields."

"Our duty today is to sacrifice everything for our liberty, and we shall accomplish it if we all faithfully do our duty. You with pick and the others with guns are fighting for the same cause. Whoever now throws away

his arms is only helping the enemy. "Leave all questions to be settled after the war, and let all now go to work. Do not listen to foreign advisers but do your duty. Let all our forces combine in order to win victory against our enemies."

### Veterans to Organize

Battalion to Be Formed to Curb I. W. W. in Northwest

PORTLAND, Ore.—Spanish War veterans are planning to take part in curbing I. W. W. activities in the Northwest. Adjutant-General White of Oregon says that over 100 men have enlisted in a battalion which is being formed. The battalion will be raised to full strength of 300 men, and organization will be completed before July 25, he said.

Mayor Baker of Portland, United States Attorney Reames and county authorities are meeting here, arranging, it is said, to meet any invasion of the I. W. W. that may come from the North. State Fire Marshal Wells recommended to the Governor that troops be stationed throughout eastern Oregon to protect the grain fields.

### Internment Planned

SEATTLE, Wash.—According to an announcement of United States District Attorney Clay Allen, the Government has decided to take out of the I. W. W. organization that part of it which is German or dominated by German influence. The men will be interned.

Investigation by Government agents, said the District Attorney, showed a large percentage of the Industrial Workers to be alien Germans. Mr. Allen continued:

"Attorney-General Gregory, at my request, authorized the internment of all German enemies who are affiliated with or have taken part in any movement on plan seeking to bring about industrial or agricultural disorganization."

"My conception of the rule is that this will apply and reach any alien enemy who established a record of unreliability either in residence or employment. It is apparent that this is not the time for I. W. W.'s and their kind to be shifting around from place to place. They must seek employment and keep it if they are to remain out of jail or an internment camp."

### Copper Country Plans

CALUMET, Mich.—Residents of the Michigan copper country in Houghton and Keweenaw counties will hold a mass meeting on Sunday to reorganize the Citizens Alliance, which was active during the strike of 1913. For the purpose of preventing I. W. W. agitators operating in the district and stirring up a strike, Congressman James J. Hughes and others will address the meeting.

Agitators have become busy since the National Guardsmen were called into service two weeks ago. Troop A, Calumet Home Guard Cavalry, patrolled for 28 miles early this morning to prevent disorders.

### Mine Tie-Up Postponed

LEADVILLE, Col.—The tie-up of Leadville mines, scheduled for today, has been postponed for a seven days' period, according to a statement given out here after a meeting of miners which lasted until 2 o'clock this morning.

California Investigation  
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—A sweeping investigation by Department of Justice officials into I. W. W. activities in California was begun today in an effort to determine whether a conspiracy exists among members of the organization to destroy crops.

## MINERAL WEALTH OF ARGENTINA

Abundant Deposits of Gold, Copper, Lead and Tin in Andine Zone—Coal, Borax, Salt, Lime and Granite in Quantities

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The mineral resources of Argentina and their development are described in an article by Señor Enrique M. Hermitte, director of mines and geology of the Ministry of Agriculture, appearing in the River Plate Review for April 30, says a Commerce report. Abundant deposits of gold, silver, copper, lead and tin in the Andine zone have not been worked because transportation facilities are lacking. Coal seams were recently found in the province of Santa Cruz, and there is borax in the Puna de Atacama; but neither has been developed. The high prices obtained have stimulated the mining of wolfram, and ease of exploitation has caused activity in the petroleum industry on the Atlantic coast.

In the provinces of San Juan, Mendoza and Jujuy, a few mines are being worked on account of the rise in value of metals, and in Buenos Aires a lead foundry is in operation. Salt, lime, gypsum and granite are being extracted in larger quantities. When transport is improved and becomes cheaper a general exploitation of all the mineral wealth of Argentina will be practicable. With this will come better organization and management of mining enterprises by companies, groups and syndicates, which will study the richness of the deposits and estimate the cost of working them.

Until the recent discovery of an apparently high grade of coal in the Patagonian region it was supposed that Argentina lacked commercially valuable deposits. In La Rioja, San Juan, and Mendoza the mines are isolated and their output is of low quality, containing a large proportion of ash. Samples of the Santa Cruz coal, however, indicate contents of volatile matter, fixed coal, and ash that will bear comparison with the best European fuel.

In the chalky ground where this was extracted the seam was several meters thick; and if the deposits are of sufficient size their exploitation will not be handicapped by difficulty of transport, for the Cordillera is not far from the Atlantic Coast and the seams may extend even farther in that direction. Owing to the failure of the Government to appropriate funds the technical and economic aspects of the Patagonian coal deposits have not been studied.

Rafaelita, a dry petroleum found abundantly in Mendoza, Neuquen, and Patagonia, with probably the richest public in rich in petroleum, from Salta to Tierra del Fuego. Although the deposit has been worked on a large scale, it is expected that exploration and development will soon be undertaken in all parts of the country.

## NEW GLYCERINE PROCESS IS FOUND

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Discovery of a process for manufacturing glycerine cheaply from sugar products instead of fats was announced by the Government Internal Revenue Bureau today. It is expected to reduce the cost more than 75 per cent and immensely conserve the nation's fats supply as well as aid explosives manufacture. The process will be kept secret as Germany, a big sugar producer, is already experiencing a shortage of fats for munitions.

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And Now Comes the Great

**JULY CLEARANCE SALE**

Every January and July we hold these Clearance Sales. Now we give short shrift to



## THOUSANDS ON ECONOMY ROLL

Boston Housewives Show Ready Response to Food Conservation Canvass, Which Is Expected to Be Ended Tonight

With approximately 42,000 Boston housewives already enrolled as members of the United States food administration as outlined by Herbert C. Hoover, the women who have been canvassing for enrollees in Boston hope to be able to complete their work by tonight. Between 39,000 and 40,000 enrollment cards have already been sent from the headquarters of the canvass to the State House for filing and 2400 were ready for transferring this morning.

Many individuals and women's organizations have been cooperating in the canvass, and the work has been directed from the headquarters of the Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government, at 167 Tremont Street. The 223 precincts of the city were divided into canvass districts, with a general supervisor for each district. The canvassers also have been organized on the precinct unit.

As the precincts and streets within the precincts have been canvassed and the enrollment cards returned to headquarters, the territory covered has been colored on the special map of the city prepared to show the progress of the work. On receipt of the cards they are sorted and placed in lots of 100 each and then forwarded to the State House for filing by the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

It is impossible to ascertain to date just how many women have been engaged in the enrollment work, for women's organizations, as well as individuals, have been volunteering their services. Each canvasser has been given a letter signed by Henry B. Endicott, food administrator of Massachusetts, as a credential.

In the enrollment the canvassers have not been without varied experiences. In sections inhabited by a great many aliens the housewives showed no strong inclination to sign the cards on which the Government was asking the housewives to economize in the use of foodstuffs and to eliminate all waste. Many of these women told the canvassers that the Government could do great deal more than it has done to reduce the cost of living, and it was not until the settlement houses began to cooperate in the canvass that these women began to sign in large numbers.

In another section populated largely with Germans the canvassers were told that by the German housewives that Mr. Hoover might well come to them for pointers rather than with pointers on food economy. They said that they came from a country of economists where they had long since learned to conserve food and eliminate waste.

Enrollments will continue even though the bulk of the work will soon be completed, and within a few days there will be available registration cards in 11 different languages. These cards have been prepared by the Food Administration Bureau in Washington and will be distributed through Mr. Endicott. The cards will be printed, in addition to English, in Russian, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, French, Swedish, Norwegian, German, Hungarian, Greek and Polish.

## TEACH SOLDIERS TO SPEAK FRENCH

MADISON, Wis.—The language that United States soldiers will hear and be obliged to understand when they go to France is now being taught in several Wisconsin cities by members of the French department of the University of Wisconsin. The instructors are volunteering their services, and their traveling expenses are paid by the extension division.

Classes of more than 100 persons are being taught in Milwaukee by Prof. W. F. Glens. Prof. R. B. Mitchell is teaching similar classes in Wausau, Rhinelander, and Marshfield, and Mrs. C. H. Greenleaf has charge of classes in Madison. Guardsmen, nurses and doctors constitute a large part of the classes although many others who expect soon to see service in France are enrolled.

The vocabulary of the soldier is emphasized in the work, and special mimeographed lessons are given out to members of the classes to teach them necessary and practical French in the quickest possible way.

The work of the French department will not end with the close of the summer session as in former years, for it is expected that the majority of the instructors will have charge of classes in army training camps throughout the State.

Similar work among soldiers who expect to go to France is being done in other states. Members of the institutional staffs at Chicago University, Northwestern and other Illinois colleges are teaching classes at the officers' training camp at Fort Sheridan.

## AUTO DRIVER SENTENCED

MALDEN, Mass.—Albert C. Dow of Yale Street, Bridgeport, Conn., was fined \$50 in the Malden district court yesterday by Chief Justice Charles M. Bruce on a charge of operating an automobile while under the influence of liquor and was also sentenced to one year in the House of Correction for reckless driving of the auto. He appeared on each case and furnished \$400 bail.

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY—The Store With a Profit Sharing Plan That Makes for Best Service—JORDAN MARSH COMPANY

# Just at Mid-Summer When Such Goods Are in Great Demand Comes This Sale of Summer Goods at Quick-Clearance Prices

This mid-July sale is no innovation—it is waited for each year by thousands of people who have profited by its economies in the past. This year the offerings are as plentiful as ever—and the savings relatively as great. Below are some of the many exceptional values—there are as many more not advertised, but equally as important.

—Special Sale Lots Are Offered On Every Floor and in Practically Every Section of Both Buildings  
—Every Sale Lot Is Seasonable and Desirable—Every Sale Price is Much Less Than Regular

### WOMEN'S DRESSES

- 25 Summer Silk Dresses—Fancy stripe Radium and black and white stripe chiffons. Sale price.....19.50
- 25 Fancy Cotton Dresses—High grade stripe voiles and French lines. Sale price 15.00
- 30 White Voile Dresses—Trimmed with Anderson gingham, Russian styles, also imported cotton dresses. Sale price.....10.75
- 10 Summer Gowns—White serge, taffeta and crepe de chine. Sale price.....29.50
- 7 Shirt-Waist Dresses—Wash satin and stripe wash silks. Sale price.....29.50
- 10 Afternoon Dresses—Of foulard, flowered Georgette and striped taffeta. Sale price 29.50
- 2 Georgette Gowns—Flesh colored, beautifully beaded. Sale price.....39.50
- 4 Taffeta Afternoon Gowns—Gray and tan. Sale price 35.00

### WOMEN'S SUITS

- Fine Wool Suits—Black and navy, balance of all high-grade suits. Sale price 25.00
- Taffeta and Sport Silk Suits—One-of-a-kind. Sale price.....25.00
- Pongee Suits—Of silk and cotton. Sale price.....15.00
- Extra Size Suits—Balance of all high-grade suits, in woollens and silks. Sale price.....25.00

### WOMEN'S COATS

- Cloth Coats—For general wear. Black and colors. Sale prices, 15.00 and 18.50
- Sport and Outing Coats—In wool or silk jersey, assorted colors. Sale prices, 10.50, 15.00 and 18.50
- Dressy and Semi-Dressy Silk Coats and Wraps—Assorted colors and smart styles. Sale prices, 10.50, 15.00, 18.50 and 25.00
- Motor and Tourist Coats—Of high grade wool mixtures and novelty tweeds. Sale prices, 15.00, 18.50 and 25.00
- Model Coats and Wraps—In silk or wool. Sale prices, 35.00 and 45.00

### WOMEN'S SKIRTS

- White Linen and Crash Skirts—Sale price.....4.50
- White Pique Skirts—Fancies and stripes. Sale price.....3.95
- Silk Sport Skirts—In figured effects and stripes. Sale price, 9.75
- Sport Skirts—Wool Jersey and velour. Sale price.....5.75

### WOMEN'S SHOES

- Black Oxfords and Pumps—Variety of leathers; odd lots. Sale price.....2.85
- Pumps—In a variety of black leather; broken sizes. Sale price.....4.00
- Novelty Pumps—Variety of colors and styles; broken sizes. Sale price.....4.00
- White Canvas Pumps—Welt soles. Sale price.....4.00
- Pumps—Of gray kid and black kid with white kid vamps; broken sizes. Sale price 4.85
- Pumps—Of black leathers, welts and turns; broken sizes. Sale price.....4.85

### INEXPENSIVE DRESSES

- Silk Dresses—Odd styles and sizes. Sale price.....9.50
- Silk Dresses—Odd styles and sizes. Sale price.....7.50
- Silk Dresses—Miscellaneous. Sale price.....5.75
- Percale and Gingham Dresses—Sale price.....1.95
- Plaids Gingham and Linen Dresses—Sale price.....3.95
- Plaids and Striped Gingham Dresses—Sale price.....5.75
- Striped Gingham and Percale Dresses—Sale price.....1.00

### KIMONOS AND NEGLIGES

- Kimono—Of albatross and box loom crepe. Sale price.....1.95
- Negliges—Of dotted muslin. Sale price.....2.95
- Negliges—Of albatross and crepe de chine. Sale price 5.75
- Negliges—Of crepe de chine and messaline. Sale price 7.50
- Negliges—Of ambroidered crepe de chine. Sale price.....8.75
- 14 Negliges—The season's prettiest models. Sale price 14.75
- Kimono—Flowered voile. Sale price.....1.95
- Dressing Sacques—White voile. Sale price.....2.95
- Dressing Sacques—White dotted. Sale price.....1.90
- Dressing Sacques—White dotted. Sale price.....69¢
- Kimono—Figured crepe. Sale price.....1.50
- Dressing Sacques—Colored voile. Sale price.....1.50
- Dressing Sacque and Boudoir Cap—Sale price.....1.95

### LINGERIE BLOUSES

- Handkerchief Linen Blouses—White and colors, some with tucked polka dot vests. Sale price.....2.00
- Lingerie Blouses—Plain and trimmed models. Sale price, 1.00
- Lingerie Blouses—Trimmed with embroidery and lace. Sale price.....2.00
- Lingerie Blouses—Frill and semi-tailored models. Sale price.....2.95
- Lingerie Blouses—Voile and batiste, many models and samples. Sale price.....1.50
- Lingerie Blouses—Chiffon voile, hand embroidery and filet lace trimmed. Sale price.....3.95
- Lingerie Blouses—White and colored voiles and batiste. Sale price.....5.00

### WOMEN'S SILK BLOUSES

- Georgette Blouses—White, flesh and colors. Sale price.....3.95
- Georgette Blouses—Embroidered and lace trimmed. Sale price.....5.00
- Georgette Blouses—Miscellaneous lots. Sale price.....5.75

### WOMEN'S SWEATERS

- Silk Sweaters—Miscellaneous lot. Sale price.....15.00
- Silk Slip-on Sweaters—Sale price, 12.50
- Hand-Made Sweaters—Slip-on and coat effects. Sale price, 11.50
- Shetland and Zephyr Sweaters—Broken assortment of colors and sizes. Sale price.....4.50
- Miscellaneous Sweaters—Sale price.....3.50

### WOMEN'S BATHING SUITS

- Silk and Satin Bathing Suits and Sea Dresses—All black or smartly trimmed. Reduced to 7.50, 10.50 and 12.50
- Rubberized Silk Bathing Caps—Desirable colors and styles. Sale prices, 1.00, 1.50 and 2.00

### WOMEN'S GLOVES

- 16-Button Colored Silk Gloves—Sale price.....39¢
- Odd Lot of Duplex and Simplex Gloves—Sale price.....75¢
- Chamoisette Gloves—Odd lot. Sale price.....65¢
- Two-Clasp Silk Gloves—Colored; odd lot. Sale price.....50¢
- 20-Button Kid Gloves—White. Sale price.....3.00
- 16-Button Kid Gloves—White. Sale price.....1.75

### MILLINERY

- High-Grade Banded Hats—Sailors, tricornes, mushrooms, in black only. Sale price 2.50
- Mid-Season Satin Hats—Black, white and navy. Sale price, 4.50
- Dress Shapes—Black only. Sale price.....95¢
- Dress and Sport Shapes—Black and colored. Sale price.....25¢
- Sample Flowers and Feathers—Sale price.....10¢

### NECKWEAR

- Collars—Hand embroidered. Sale prices, 1.00, 1.50, 1.95, 2.95, 3.95, 4.95
- Collars—Various styles. Sale prices, 25¢ and 50¢
- Sleeveless Gimples—Hand embroidered. Sale prices, 1.50, 1.95, 2.95, 3.95, 4.95
- Sleeveless Gimples and Vests—Assorted styles. Sale prices, 50¢ and 1.00
- Pleatings—White and colors. Sale prices, 10¢ and 25¢
- Bonded Caps—Lace and ribbon trimmed. Sale price.....69¢
- Ostrich Feather Boas—Sale price, 2.69

### SMALLWARES

- Net Brassiere—Warner No. 131. Sale price.....1.00
- Blanket Binding—72 yds. Sale price.....1.00
- Stickerie Wash Trimmings—Sale price.....10¢
- Half Pin Cabinets—Sale price.....5¢
- Given Names—For marking clothing. Sale price, 3 dozen, 10¢
- Japanese Hair Pin Cabinets—Sale price.....25¢
- Doric Hooks and Eyes—Sale price, box, 10¢
- Heavy Black Button Thread—Sale price.....5¢
- White Bias Folds—Sale price, 3 for 10¢
- Unshrinkable Tape Measures—Sale price.....17¢
- Elastic Tango Girdles—Sale price.....1.00
- Wide Taffeta Binding Ribbon—White only. Sale price, per piece.....5¢
- Basting Cotton—100 yards. Sale price, 2 spools for.....5¢
- Best Six Cord Cotton—Sale price, 3 spools for.....10¢

### DOMESTIC UNDERMUSLINS

- Corset Covers and Drawers—Fine nainsook, lace and embroidery trimming. Sale price.....15¢
- Straight and Envelope Chemises, Drawers, Gowns and Corset Covers—Embroidery. Sale price.....69¢
- Gowns, Envelope and Straight Chemises—Fine nainsook, lace yokes. Sale price.....1.00
- Gowns, Envelope and Straight Chemises—Fancy yokes, ribbon trimming. Sale price 1.59
- Night Gowns and Combinations—Several styles. Sale price.....69¢
- Night Gowns—With fancy yokes. Sale price.....1.00
- Night Gowns—Elaborate trimmings. Sale price.....2.29
- Night Gowns—Excellent quality, deep lace yoke. Sale price 3.95
- Envelope Chemises—Deep lace yoke and ribbons. Sale price.....1.50
- Envelope Chemises—Pink crepe and batiste. Sale price.....1.00
- Skirts—Cambric body, deep Swiss embroidery flounce. Sale price.....59¢
- Skirts—Cambric or nainsook body, deep flounce. Sale price.....1.00
- Skirts—With deep fancy flounce. Sale price.....1.50
- Skirts—Lace or embroidery flounce. Sale price.....1.95
- Skirts (6 only)—Deep lace flounce, fancy model. Sale price.....5.95
- Extra Size Corset Covers—Trimmed yokes, sizes 48 and 50. Sale price.....59¢
- Extra Size Envelope Chemises—With fancy yokes. Sale price.....1.39

### CREPE DE CHINE UNDERWEAR

- Crepe de Chine Camisoles—Fancy lace trimmed. Sale price.....89¢
- Crepe de Chine Gowns—With lace yoke and sleeves. Sale price.....2.95
- Crepe de Chine Gowns—In several styles; fancy yokes. Sale price.....3.95
- Crepe de Chine Gowns—Best quality, slightly mused. Sale price.....6.95
- Crepe de Chine Envelope Chemises—With lace yoke. Sale price.....1.69
- Crepe de Chine Envelope Chemises—With full or strap shoulder. Sale price.....1.95
- Crepe de Chine Envelope Chemises—With deep fancy yokes. Sale price.....2.95
- Crepe de Chine Envelope Chemises—Best quality, fancy lace yokes. Sale price.....3.95

### FRENCH UNDERMUSLINS

- French Gowns—Hand made, hand embroidered. Sale price, 2.95
- French Gowns—Three styles, hand made, elaborately hand embroidered (slightly mused). Sale price.....7.95
- French Combinations—Good model, 36 and 38 only. Sale price.....2.75
- French Combinations—Dainty hand needlework. Sale price, 3.95

### PHILIPPINE and PORTO RICO UNDERMUSLINS

- Philippine and Porto Rico Gowns—Hand embroidered front. Sale price.....1.95
- Porto Rico Gowns—With hand embroidered front. Sale price, 2.95
- Philippine Gowns—With elaborate hand embroidered front. Sale price.....3.95
- Porto Rico Gowns—Heavy hand embroidery, in dainty patterns. Sale price.....6.95
- Philippine Envelope Chemises—With dainty hand-embroidered yokes. Sale price.....1.95
- Taffeta Silk Petticoats—In several good models. Sale price, 1.95
- Taffeta Silk Petticoats—With deep fancy flounce and silk underlay. Sale price.....2.95
- Taffeta Silk Petticoats—Fancy collars, and novelties. Sale price.....3.95
- Novelty Petticoats—Of fancy silks; good variety of models and colors. Sale price.....11.95

### SILKS

- Satin Stripe Taffetas—Yard wide. Sale price.....1.50
- Sport Shantung—Plain and fancy, 36 and 40 inches. Sale price.....1.95
- White Wash Satin—Yard wide. Sale price.....1.49
- Plain and Fancy Silks—Odd lots.....69¢
- Satin Stripe Tub Silks—Sale price.....98¢
- White, Georgette Crepe—40 inches wide. Sale price.....1.45
- Black Satin de Chine—Yard wide. Sale price.....1.19
- Black Taffeta—Yard wide. Sale price.....1.15
- Black Swiss Taffeta—40 inches wide. Sale price.....1.69
- Black Coin Spot Taffeta—Yard wide. Sale price.....1.95
- Black Silk Remnants—To be closed out at special prices.

### DRESS GOODS

- Wide Wale Sport Corduroy—27 inches. Pink, olive, emerald, navy, burgundy, green. Sale price.....49¢
- Tweed Suitings—54 inches wide, variety of gray effects. Sale price.....1.00
- Shepherd Check Suitings—54 inches wide, in various size checks. Sale price.....69¢
- 44-Inch Imported Reversible Mohair—For bathing suits; navy only. Sale price.....89¢
- Silverbloom Shirtings—In a large variety of sports stripes. Sale price.....49¢
- Black All-Wool Chevrons, Basket Cloth and Voiles—40 to 45 inches wide. Sale price.....39¢
- Black and White Pencil Stripe Serge Suiting—52 inches. Sale price.....79¢
- Clearance Sale of All Our Remnants of Black and Colored Dress Goods—Skirt, dress and waist lengths, at less than half regular prices.

### WASH FABRICS

- 36-Inch Embroidered Organdie and Voile—Neat all-over embroidered figures. Sale price, 29¢
- Woven Plaid and Stripe Shirtings—All this season's newest skirting effects. Sale price.....39¢
- 44-Inch St. Gall Embroidered Voile—Embroidered stripe and plaid of dainty colors on a fine white voile. Sale price.....2.98
- St. Gall Embroidered Organdie Robes—Embroidered borders in dainty color combinations. Sale prices.....10.00 and 15.00
- 36-Inch Herringbone Stripe Gaborlins—A self colored stripe material in a good range of the best colors. Sale price, 39¢
- 100 Semi-Made Skirts—Just sew up one seam and the skirt is ready to wear. Sale price 1.95

### LININGS

- Fancy Silks—Striped and brocade effects, 36 in. Sale price, 75¢
- Messaline—Broken assortment of colors, 27 in. Sale price.....50¢
- Silk and Cotton Pongee—36-in. Sale price.....49¢
- Fast Black Lining Serge—32-in. Sale price.....19¢
- Cotton Taffeta—Floral effects, 36-in. Sale price.....29¢

### WHITE GOODS

- Imported Novelty Voiles—36 and 38-in. Sale price.....50¢
- Imported French Crepe—40-in. wide. Sale price.....42¢
- Imported French Ratine—44-in. desirable for skirts, coats, suits. Sale price.....65¢
- White Shirtings—36-in. fancy striped gabardine. Sale price, 59¢
- Waffle Cloth—32-in. Sale price, 15¢

### EMBROIDERIES

- Imported Edges and Insertions—Sale price.....8¢
- Imported Edges and Insertions—On nainsook and cambrics. Sale price.....17¢
- Imported Corset Cover Flouncings, Edges and Insertions—Sale price.....25¢
- Imported Flouncings—27-in. on batiste. Sale price.....50¢
- Imported Flouncings—45-in. on fine voile. Sale price.....1.00

### MOTOR WEAR

- Men's Gray Linen Crash Dusters—Sale price.....3.95
- Men's Gray Mohair Dusters—Sale price.....5.95
- Men's Palm Beach Dusters—Double breasted model, three shades. Sale price.....9.75

### LINENS

- Pattern Table Cloths—22 yards. Sale price.....4.00
- 22 yards. Sale price.....6.00
- 22½ yards. Sale price.....4.00
- All Linen Table Damask—Sale price, yard.....1.00
- All Linen Table Damask—Sale price, yard.....1.75
- All Linen Napkins—Broken lots, slightly soiled. Sale price, dozen, 2.50 to 4.50
- Odd Napkins—24-inch. Sale price, dozen.....4.75
- All Linen Pillow Cases—Size 22x36 inches. Sale price, pair, 1.50
- Size 22x36 inches. Sale price, pair.....2.25
- Hemmed Huck Towels—Odd lots, some figured all over, slightly soiled. Sale price, each, 25¢ to 49¢

### TURKISH TOWELS

- Turkish Towels—All white. Sale price, each.....19¢, 37½¢, 50¢
- Turkish Towels—All colored borders, slightly soiled. Sale price, each.....1.00
- Fine Glass Linen—24 inches wide. Sale price, yard.....25¢
- All Pure Linen Crash—Sale price, yard.....25¢
- All White Wash Crash—Sale price, yard.....15¢
- Kitchen Towels—Soft finish. Sale price, each.....30¢
- Soiled Madras Napkins—Sale price, dozen.....5.50
- Crib Spreads—Hand embroidered. Sale price, each, 3.00 to 4.00
- Lace Trimmed Scarfs—Sale price, each, 1.00, 1.25 and 1.50

### 36-INCH LACE TRIMMED CENTRES

- 36-Inch Lace Trimmed Centres—Sale price, each.....1.75
- 45-Inch Lace Trimmed Centres—Sale price, each.....2.25
- All Short Lengths in Table Damask, Crash and Glass Linen at Special Prices.

### ART NEEDLEWORK

- Stamped Corset Covers—Sale price.....35¢
- Royal Society, Artimo and Buellia Packages and Other Stamped Goods—Sale price.....15¢
- 36-Inch St. Gall Embroidered Sale price.....25¢
- 36-Inch St. Gall Embroidered Sale price.....35¢
- 36-Inch St. Gall Embroidered Sale price.....50¢
- 36-Inch St. Gall Embroidered Sale price.....65¢
- 36-Inch St. Gall Embroidered Sale price.....1.00
- One Hundred Model Pieces at ¼ Price

### HOUSEHOLD GOODS

- Fireless Cooker—Two compartments with 5 aluminum cooking utensils. Complete with racks and radiators. Sale price, 17.95
- Aluminum Sauce Pan Sets of 3—1, 1½ and 2 quart sizes. Sale price, set.....1.00
- Domestic Vacuum Cleaners—Light running, guaranteed. Sale price.....6.95
- Watering Pots—Galvanized iron, 6-quart size. Sale price.....79¢
- Porch Flower Boxes—Metal, green enamel finish, 30-inch size. Sale price.....98¢
- Garden Rakes—Malleable iron, 14 teeth. Sale price.....19¢
- Family Seale with Scoop—24 lb. by ounces. Sale price.....1.39
- Scrap Baskets—Mahogany finish, strongly made, large size. Sale price.....1.15
- Wire Waste Baskets—For kitchen use, large size. Sale price 90¢
- The Sherwood Dish Drainer, With Rack—Made of galvanized iron. Sale price.....59¢
- Clothes Brushes, Wood Back—Mahogany finish, good quality bristles. Sale price.....19¢
- Window Brushes—With polished extension handle. Sale price, 69¢

### ALUMINUM KETTLES

- Aluminum Kettles—6-quart size, with cover. Sale price.....1.25
- Serving Trays—Mahogany finish, glass top, size 11x15 inches, brass handles. Sale price, 89¢
- Double Bolders—3-pint size, gray enamel ware. Sale price.....79¢
- Bath Sprays—5-ft. rubber tubing, brass nickel-plated spray and bulb. Sale price.....89¢
- Electric Fans—6-in. fan with universal motor for any current. Sale price.....3.95
- Vacuum Carafes—1-quart size, brass nickel-plated case. Sale price.....3.50
- Electric Toasters—Complete with plug and 6 feet of wire. Sale price.....1.95
- Flat Irons—Set of 3—Nickel-plated irons, handle and stand. Sale price, set.....95¢

### CADDY BAGS

- Caddy Bags—Khaki or white. Sale price.....3.00
- Brass Ash Receivers—Sale price.....50¢
- Silver King Golf Balls—Sale price, doz.....10.00
- Tennis Rackets—Sale price.....3.00

### SPORTING GOODS

- Caddy Bags—Khaki or white. Sale price.....3.00
- Brass Ash Receivers—Sale price.....50¢
- Silver King Golf Balls—Sale price, doz.....10.00
- Tennis Rackets—Sale price.....3.00

### HAND BAGS

- 25 Black Mole Silk Bags—Steel beaded trimmings. Sale price.....3.50
- 9 Bags—Of hand made real Irish lace. Sale price.....3.00
- 10 Real Irish Lace Bags—Sale price.....2.50
- 48 Bags—Two styles, in genuine pin seal and morocco. Sale price.....3.00
- 19 Real Pin Seal Hand Bags—Sale price.....2.50

### JEWELRY

- Silver Veil Pins.....50¢
- Real Shell Cameo Brooch—Set in gold filled mounting. Sale price.....1.75
- Gold Filled Cuff Links—Sale price.....35¢

### FURNITURE

- Mahogany Buffet—With mirror. Sale price.....72.00
- Adam Mahogany Buffet—Sale price.....60.00
- Mahogany Chiffonier—Adam design—Sale price.....45.00
- Mahogany Dressing Tables—Sale price.....15.00
- Mahogany Library Tables—Sale price.....35.00
- Colonial Mahogany Library Table—Sale price.....12.00
- Mahogany Chairs—Velour covering. Sale price.....25.00
- Rustle Cedar Arm Chairs—Sale price.....2.50
- Rattan Arm Chairs—Cretonne cushion. Sale price.....19.50
- Ivory Rattan Rockers—Cretonne cushion. Sale price 10.00

### UPHOLSTERIES

- LACE CURTAINS
- Cretonne Covered Utility Boxes—White enamel trimmed. Sale price.....3.00
- Real Turkey Red Pillows—For porch, hammock or canoe. Sale price.....1.50
- Plain Marquessette—Heavy weave, 36-inch. Sale price, yard.....20¢
- Colored Border Serim—Assorted patterns. Sale price, yard 20¢
- Ruffled Muslin Curtains—Fine quality, 2½ yards long. Sale price, pair.....95¢
- Floor Hassocks—Taffeta, cretonnes or sunfast material covering. Sale price, each.....90¢
- Printed Curtains—Blue and white. Sale price, pair.....1.00
- Lace Curtains—Single pair and 2-pair lots, 1-3 off.
- Etamine Curtains—Lace and insertion, 2½ yards long. Sale price, pair.....2.25
- Cretones—Assorted designs. Sale price, yard.....25¢
- Remnants of Velvets—50 in. wide.



## MESOPOTAMIAN REPORT DEBATE

Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Asquith in House of Commons Make Vigorous Speeches—Press Condemns Government

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
WESTMINSTER, England (Friday)—The debate in Parliament on Mesopotamia provoked so many surprises that today's was not expected to equal it. Some members were curious to see whether the Government would show any signs of approximating to the point of view of the public, which if newspapers represent it correctly, demands speedy punishment for the individuals condemned by the Mesopotamia commission. The striking feature of today's press comments was the practical unanimity with which the press of all parties condemned the Government's proposals, which most newspapers appeared to regard as having the purpose of stifling and blanketing the whole question.

Today's debate in the House of Commons was noteworthy for the speeches by Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George. The former, who was in his most vigorous vein, insisted that the House of Commons was the only tribunal competent to say whether those people criticized in the Mesopotamia report had deserved its censure. He deplored Mr. Chamberlain's resignation as wholly uncalled for, and paid a warm tribute to the vigilance, assiduity, rare administrative power and unfailing tact and kindness of the former Secretary for India. Incidentally, Mr. Asquith, while not repudiating the responsibility in any way mentioned that he had no share in the actual decision to advance on Bagdad or in the final arrangements incidental to the decision. The playwrights of the gutter had so frequently cast him for the part of leading villain that it seemed pity he should have to be content with the relatively inconspicuous though still criminal role of accessory after the fact.

Referring to the misuse of the statement that the Government thought that a Bagdad success would be useful to them politically, he said that was calumny, and known to be such by those who put it forward and then tacitly withdrew it.

Continuing, he said that the Indian and home governments were both convinced that an advance should only be attempted with the full concurrence of expert and especially Army opinion. It was discussed with the war, foreign and Indian offices, and the Admiralty, and he could remember no case in which there had been such complete concurrence of political and strategic authority.

At the moment of decision, Mr. Asquith recalled that Sir John Nixon was easily the most successful general in all the theaters of war, having led his troops from one brilliant success to another without a single error. If ever a general was entitled, on results, to be heard as to the future conduct of a campaign, it was Sir John at this time. What would have been said if the Government had vetoed his advice. This, that when the golden moment presented itself, when they were advised by every authority that Bagdad was within their grasp, the timorous, pigeon-livered politicians, pusillanimous and fearful to take risks, thinking only of their own skins, imposed their veto and robbed the army of a crowning glory and refused to strike a fatal blow at the prestige and power of the Turks.

Following Mr. Asquith, the Prime Minister, who paid tribute to Mr. Chamberlain, maintained that before they meted out punishment to individuals, the latter were entitled to a fair, impartial and judicial investigation of the facts. The Government had no desire to shield anyone who was culpable.

Continuing, Mr. Lloyd George said that for the past few days at a critical stage of the war, they had the Army Council, Chief of the Army, the Cabinet, and Houses of Commons and Lords discussing the methods of dealing with the findings of the commission, which had nothing to do with the prosecution of the war. A discussion with shipowners on the whole question of the submarine campaign had had to be similarly interrupted.

Speaking in the debate of Thursday as one who has served in Mesopotamia and with his exceptional knowledge of eastern problems, Sir Mark Sykes paid a very eloquent tribute to Lord Hardinge's great services to India in a most difficult time. Mr. Montagu spoke on the necessity for out and out reform of the Indian Government, his view being in the direction of autonomous provinces and a federated central government.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain had the House considerably more on his side when he finished his speech than when he began. Referring to the initial successes of the campaign, he said that Sir John Nixon deserved all the praise showered upon him. He also defended Sir E. Barrow and noted that the commission touched very lightly upon the considered judgment of the General Staff, which was that the advance which terminated so fatally was "a perfectly feasible military operation." He had the House with him when he warmly defended himself as wholly innocent of blame and as having the confidence both of Lord Hardinge and of the present Viceroy. It was absolutely Sir William Meyer's duty to question all expenditure. Without such a method India would become bankrupt. Sir William piloted Indian finance through most difficult times.

**COALITION CANDIDATE WINS**  
Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Saturday)—The

figures of the polling in South Monmouth by-election, which are issued today, show that the independent candidate made a poor showing against the coalition candidate, a Liberal. The figures are Sir Garrod Thomas, coalition, 6769; Mr. B. Pardoe Thomas, 727.

## NEW BRITISH AIR RAID MEASURES

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Saturday)—Sir E. R. Henry, Commissioner of Police of London, announces that as soon as there are indications that enemy aircraft are proceeding in the direction of London and are within a certain distance the public will be notified. Regular and special police will, therefore, when necessary, exhibit in thoroughfares the notice, "Police Notice—Take Cover," pending more effective measures for circulating the news.

Meanwhile, the Prime Minister stated to a deputation of members of Parliament yesterday that General Smuts and himself were making a general investigation of the defense of London against air raids.

In the course of his address Mr. Lloyd George referred to falsehoods disseminated respecting the recent raid. One instance, he explained, was the statement that squadrons of aeroplanes had been sent back to France against military advice. They, Mr. Lloyd George explained, returned to France at the urgent request of Sir Douglas Haig, who was supported by the whole of the British military advisers. These squadrons, he added, were sent for military purposes and not, as stated, for other purposes, nor was it true that Henderson aeroplanes were unable to go up owing to their engines being tampered with.

**BRITISH BATTLESHIP VANGUARD BLOWS UP**  
Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Saturday)—An official statement issued last night by the British Admiralty says:

H. M. S. Vanguard, Capt. James D. Dick, blew up while at anchor on the night of July 9 as the result of an internal explosion.

The ship sank immediately and there were only three survivors among those aboard ship at the time of the disaster—one officer and two men. The officer has since succumbed. There were, however, 24 officers and 71 men not on board at the time, thus bringing the total number of survivors to 97.

A full inquiry has been ordered.

The Vanguard belonged to the St. Vincent class of dreadnoughts and was completed in 1910. She was 536 feet long, with a beam of 84 feet and a draft of 27 feet. Her armament consisted of 10 12-inch guns, 18 four-inch, five machine guns, in addition to three torpedo tubes. The Vanguard displaced 19,250 tons and her complement before the war was 870 men.

**DANBURY HATTERS' CASE IS SETTLED**  
DANBURY, Conn.—The famous Danbury hatters case was settled today and 141 hatters' homes saved from auction when D. E. Loewe, head of the plaintiff firm in the boycott action, signed a release freeing the defendants from all claims. The amount of money involved in the settlement was not announced.

Former release papers will be filed Monday and the case will be withdrawn from the Federal court at that time, it was announced. The auction sale of homes in Danbury, Bethel and Norwalk, to satisfy the Loewe boycott damage claims, was scheduled to begin Monday.

The Danbury hatters case grew out of a boycott declared by the union against the Loewe Company. The individual members of the union were sued by the Loewe concern under the Sherman anti-trust law. Judgment for over \$200,000 was secured. The case was fought to the Supreme Court of the United States and 14 years were spent in litigation. After the judgment, the hatters paid \$60,000 on account, but accumulated interest kept the debt around the quarter million figure, until the hatters' homes were ordered sold and their bank accounts seized, to satisfy the judgment.

**HUNGARY'S FOREIGN POLICY DISCUSSED**  
Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—According to a Budapest telegram, Count Esterhazy, the Hungarian Premier, questioned in the Diet concerning Hungary's foreign policy and relations with Austria said the new Government, like the old, remained steadfastly by the German alliance, was waging the war as a defensive one, and had openly proclaimed its readiness for an honorable peace, hence the responsibility for continuation of the struggle rested with the enemy.

Concerning Austria, the Premier said he considered it detrimental to meddle with her internal affairs and added that he took his stand on the theory of dualistic equality and was convinced that the Austrian Premier did likewise.

Count Karolyi subsequently defended himself against the allegation that his peace agitation was supporting Entente interests. Recent events justified him entirely, he said, because the peace question was the pivot of the German crisis. In Germany, too, the desire for peace was general. Count Czernin had not confined himself to words but had taken action by declaring Austria-Hungary's readiness for peace without annexations. The peace question, Count Karolyi added, was international and the first requisite condition of peace was the democratization of every country.

## LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

the southern end of the line. The number of prisoners captured, however, is disappointing considering the extent of the operations and it seems evident that the Austrians either had very small forces in occupation of this part of the front or else have effected a very orderly retreat.

However, the Austro-German lines to the north of the Dniester are in imminent danger of being turned unless the Germans northwestward of Halicz are in stronger force than is generally believed, in which case the shape of General Korniloff's present front will not be particularly comfortable, although the hills which outline it are capable of effective defense.

The operations on the British and French fronts consist largely of aerial battles which portend sooner or later a repetition of allied offensive tactics.

**Enemy Attacks Repulsed**  
LONDON, England (Saturday)—The official statement issued by Field Marshal Haig today says:

"South of Lombardzdo early in the night the enemy forces attacked after heavy artillery preparation, but were repulsed. East of Halicz, west of Warneton, east of Oostaverne and north of Ypres, attempted enemy raids were unsuccessful. Northwest of Cheusy there were patrol encounters. We took prisoners in these engagements."

**Russians Occupy Novica**  
PETROGRAD, Russia (Saturday)—After hard fighting Russian troops forced their way into the village of Novica, southwest of Kalus and occupied the town, the official statement today declared.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—The German official statement issued on Friday reads:

Army group of Prince Leopold: On the Dvina, near Smorgon and on the Shara there was lively fighting, and also west of Lutsk there was a temporary revival of activity in consequence of our reconnoitering thrusts. Russian attacks south of the Dniester at several places on the Lomnica line were repulsed.

Fronts of Archduke Joseph and Field Marshal von Mackensen: Enemy reconnoitering detachments pressed forward toward our positions at several places after heavy artillery preparation. They were repulsed everywhere.

Macedonian front: East of the Nidze Planina a successful Bulgarian thrust dispersed local Serbian counterattacks, which failed with heavy losses.

Western front: Army group of Crown Prince Rupprecht—Good observation conditions prevailing, the artillery duel was intense in several sectors of the Flanders and Artois fronts. Enemy thrusts east of Nieuport, southeast of Ypres, near Hulluch and south of the Scarpe were repulsed.

Front of the German Crown Prince—The fighting activity of the artillery in the western Champagne again increased considerably and in the evening the firing on the left bank of the Meuse reached great intensity. At Hill 304 storming troops in a dashing charge captured the trenches which the enemy forces had recaptured on July 8. Some of the occupants were killed and the remainder made prisoners. The positions were by us on June 23 over a width of four kilometers, including their forefield, thereby is again completely in our hands.

In spite of the vigorous counter-measures, a reconnoitering thrust made near Prunay brought us gains in prisoners and booty.

Front of Duke Albrecht: Conditions are unchanged.

In numerous aerial engagements the enemy lost 17 airplanes. Two others were brought down by anti-aircraft fire.

The supplementary official statement issued on Friday evening by the German War Office reads:

The lively artillery duel in western Champagne continues.

In the East the firing activity between the Zlota Lipa and the Narayka has increased. South of the Dniester the situation is unchanged. Minor engagements have taken place south of Kalus.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Saturday)—The official statement issued on Friday reads:

We raided the enemy trenches last night south of Hulluch and southeast of Ypres. We captured a few prisoners.

The official statement from British headquarters in France on Friday night says:

Enemy detachments which endeavored to approach our lines early this morning west of Quant were dispersed and driven off by our fire.

gaged in fighting other British airplanes took many photographs. Bombing of the enemy airfields, dumps and railway stations was continued, and a large number of bombs was dropped with good results.

Nine of our machines are missing.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
PARIS, France (Saturday)—The official statement issued by the War Office on Friday reads:

During the night the artillery fighting was particularly active in the region of St. Quentin du Pantheon and on the two banks of the Meuse.

Enemy attacks east of the Martres salient near the Vidale Wood at Hill 304 and in the Caurieres Wood failed under our fire.

The War Office issued the following official statement on Friday night:

Rather violent artillery fighting took place southeast of St. Quentin and south of Pargny-Filain, especially in the direction of La Royere Farm. Both artilleries were active in the Argonne and on both banks of the Meuse.

Today the Germans violently bombarded Rheims, 1600 shells falling into the city.

On July 9 and 10, 10 German airplanes were brought down on our front and eight enemy machines fell within the German lines, seriously damaged.

Belgian communication: On Thursday night the enemy forces violently bombarded the region of Steenstraete and shelled our communications heavily. During the day there was the usual artillery activity. A few shells fell in the region of Woesten.

Army of the east: On July 12 the enemy troops attempted a raid on the British positions near Popovo, east of Lake Dolan. On the rest of the front calm prevailed.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
PETROGRAD, Russia (Saturday)—The official statement issued on Friday reads:

North of the Dniester in the region of Halicz the Russians captured important heights and drove the enemy forces back to northeast of Ehlus, occupying two villages.

Southwest of Kalus, the Russians captured the crossing of the Lomnica at Pershinsko, west of Bohorodzyan. In the region of Vladimir-Volynski (Volhynia), southeast of Kisel, enemy detachments, under cover of artillery fire, attacked our positions and entered our trenches, but were expelled by reserves, which came forward immediately, restoring the situation.

The engagements on the Honika river (northwest of Halicz) continued to develop on Thursday. Our troops crossed to the left bank at the river confluence and captured heights on the line of the river Dniester-Bukazowie-Budniki. After a stubborn battle the enemy forces were driven back from the heights to the northeast of Ehlus. We occupied the villages of Studzianka and Pothorki.

In the region of Kalus a Bohemian regiment by means of a daring cavalry attack captured four heavy guns. Southwest of Kalus on the Landstruz-Lazany-Krasne front our troops engaged in battle with the enemy forces, who were protecting the crossings of the river Lomnica on the road to Roeniativ and Dolina. The crossings of the river at Pershinsko were captured by us. On the rest of the front there were fusillades.

On the Rumanian and Caucasus fronts the situation is unchanged.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
ROME, Italy (Saturday)—The Italian official statement issued by the War Office on Friday reads:

There was considerable artillery activity on Thursday. Our guns dispersed infantry columns on the march from Piazza Pedrazzo in the Terragnolo Valley and a wagon movement in the Idria Valley. At Spechieri, in Val Arsa, one of our hospitals, though bearing the Geneva cross visibly displayed, was shelled repeatedly by the enemy forces.

One of our patrols on Monte Slef, in the upper Cordevole district, raided an enemy post and put the garrison to flight. Another patrol, reconnoitering south of Castagnievizza, brought back two enemy trench mortars.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
VIENNA, Austria (Saturday)—The Austrian official statement issued by the general headquarters on Friday reads:

In Rumania and on the army front of the Archduke Joseph there was lively enemy reconnoitering activity. Several Russian thrusts against our Lomnica position were repulsed.

In Volhynia our reconnoitering detachments dispersed several enemy skirmishing parties.

In the Italian and southeastern theaters the situation is unchanged.

**CZECHS DECLINE TO ENTER GOVERNMENT**  
Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—According to a Vienna telegram the Czech National Socialist Party has declared with reference to rumors of the impending formation of a parliamentary Cabinet in Austria that the Czech delegates have unanimously agreed not to enter any Government before the end of the war, as the Czech policy continues to be based on opposition to dualism and on the demand for the organization of an independent Slav State which shall include the Hungarian Slovaks.

**PRODUCTION OF COTTON**  
Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
MANCHESTER, England (Saturday)—After a conference with the president of the Board of Trade, the Cotton Control Board have decided not to recommend any immediate curtailment of production. If later a reduction becomes necessary, adequate notice will be given.

## WOMEN ENTER FOOD CAMPAIGN

Mrs. Irving Brock Explains How League Helps in Conservation Program Through War Cooking Classes—Quick Response

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Steps toward cooperating in Mr. Hoover's campaign to conserve the Nation's food supply have been taken by the National League for Women's Service by enlisting thousands of women throughout the 35 states in which the league has branches to practice economy and study "war cooking."

The plan outlined at the league's headquarters here provides for the appointment of prominent women in every locality to act as "team captains," each captain enlisting at least 20 "privates," who pledge themselves to observe the rules of economy and to get others to do likewise. The work will be expanded as Mr. Hoover develops his campaign for the Government.

So far, according to reports received at the league's national headquarters, thousands of women have promised to serve cornbread instead of wheatbread at least 3 times a week, to substitute fish and poultry for meat, and to keep a "wasteful garbage pail."

Mrs. Irving Brock, chairman of the Home Economics Department, who is directing this branch of the League's work, says: "The immediate response we have received and the enthusiasm with which the members have entered into the work is most encouraging. It is a well-known saying that an American family wastes enough at one meal to feed a French family for a week, but it must not be forgotten that French housewives have been trained for generations to get the fullest food values from what they buy."

"We are establishing 'war cooking' classes throughout the nation. Here women are instructed in food values, how to avoid waste, what articles of diet to curtail or eliminate, what substitutes to use and how to keep a balanced menu. Women everywhere express surprise at the attractive menus they are able to prepare after even brief instruction. It is entirely a matter of knowing what to substitute and when to eliminate, and this the housewives soon learn."

## ADDITIONAL NAMES FOR EXEMPTION BOARD

The following men have been appointed by President Wilson to serve on the local exemption boards in place of former appointees who for some reason are unable to serve:

In division 6, Florence W. Burke of Westfield, vice Searle; division 16, Frank A. Torrey of Groton, vice Walter L. Powers; division 12, Percy Look of Andover, vice Dr. Jenkins; division 24, Arthur S. Adams of Marblehead, vice Paine; division 29, Samuel Hoar of Concord, vice Ballou; division 31, Henry L. Underwood of Belmont, vice Benton; division 39, George E. Doane of Middleboro, vice Beare; Boston, division 11, Dr. George A. McVey, vice Allard; division 12, Charles E. Lord, vice Stevens; division 17, Dr. Samuel Crowell, vice Dr. Coyle; Springfield, division 2, Michael J. Geraam, vice Smith; Brookline, Anson M. Lyman, vice Austin; Chicopee, Dr. Samuel E. Fletcher, vice Dr. Gallagher.

## GERMANY MAKES APOLOGY TO NORWAY

CHRISTIANIA, Norway (Saturday)—Germany made formal apology to Norway today for the recent plots discovered here in the arrest of "Baron" Rautenfeld, whose baggage contained explosives supposedly designed to destroy Norwegian shipping.

The German note declared that the Foreign Office forwarded Rautenfeld's trunks without examination, at the request of the military authorities, whose action in permitting the explosives to be carried therein was strongly disapproved. Hereafter it was stated all courier's trunks will be examined.

Rautenfeld has been dismissed from the diplomatic service.

## SITUATION IN GERMANY IS REVIEWED

(Continued from page one)

authorities come along behind and apologize. Until the people of Germany control their Chancellor and through him control their field marshals, no mere reform of electoral laws will make them masters of their fate. Therefore unless the present crisis develops far beyond its present scope, it will not begin to make Germany a democratic nation.

"Similarly the passage by the Reichstag of a resolution demanding that the Government declare its adherence to the 'war program of Aug. 4, 1914,' would not be so important a step toward peace as it would appear to be on its face. First, it must be noted that owing to the reluctance of the National Liberals and many members of the Roman Catholic Centre Party to subscribe to a peace without extensive annexations, it is doubtful whether or not a majority in the Reichstag can be obtained for the resolution.

"Second, because of its constitutional impotence, the Reichstag cannot force the Government to act on any resolution it may pass. Third, even though the Government should declare its adherence to the 'war program of Aug. 4, 1914,' this would not be an explicit offer of peace without annexations or indemnities. For it would leave the way open for annexations under the alias of 'readjustment of strategic frontiers and for indemnities under the pseudonym of reparation.'

"Nevertheless, the disposition to come out frankly in support of peace without annexations or indemnities is increasing among all the political parties of Germany, except the Conservatives and National Liberals.

"The Chancellor's position has become almost impossibly difficult because of the fact that he does not agree with any political party in the nation on the questions which are vital today, namely, internal reform and peace. He is unwilling to subscribe to the demand of the Socialists, Radicals and many members of the Centre, for peace without annexations or indemnities.

"He opposes violently the demand of the Conservatives and most of the National Liberals for large annexations. He will not subscribe to the demands of the Socialists, Radicals, National Liberals and members of the Centre for the immediate institution of control of the Chancellor by the Reichstag. He is too liberal to stand with the Conservatives in opposition to any alterations whatever in the governmental systems of Prussia and the empire.

"So long as he has the support of the Kaiser, the Chancellor can stand without the support of any parliamentary group. And the decision in regard to internal reforms, and the decision in regard to peace, rests, in the last analysis, with the Kaiser."

**Paper Reported Suppressed**  
Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—The Berlin Lokale Anzeiger was suppressed by the German Government today, it is reported.

**Army Leaders Summoned**  
COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Saturday)—Field Marshal von Hindenburg and General von Ludendorff have arrived at Berlin and begun conference at once with the Crown Prince and the Kaiser, according to official dispatches received here today. This is the second time in a week that von Hindenburg and von Ludendorff have been summoned from the front to Berlin on the Kaiser's orders.

**Ministers' Absence Noted**  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—Dr. Karl Helfferich, Secretary of State for Interior, and Dr. von Trott zu Solz, Minister of Instruction, both of the Prussian ministry, are not attending meetings of that Cabinet, according to Berlin dispatches quoting the Berliner Tageblatt. The newspaper therefore "considers reports of their resignations as definitely proved."

**Reported Resignation**  
COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Saturday)—The resignation of the Chancellor has been accepted, according to the Berlin newspaper Tagliche Rundschau.

## OLD-TIME TRADE SHOWN IN BOOKS

Accounts Found in Cellar by Montreal Firm Show Many Interesting Changes in Prices of Groceries at Retail

MONTREAL, Que.—A number of interesting old account books, dating back to the year 1848, have recently been unearthed from a cellar by the firm of McArthur, Irwin, Ltd., paint manufacturers, Montreal, says the Star.

In those days the paint and glass business was evidently carried on in conjunction with the grocery business. Glass and putty and seal oil were some of the common items of trade, as shown in the accounts. Whiskey was another very important item apparently, as it appeared on almost every account in the old record books. For the most part the books are wonderfully well preserved to have such age to their credit. The writing for the most part is in black ink, but in a few instances it is in lead pencil. Even the entries written with lead pencil are very legible.

Each day's purchases is kept on a separate page and each man's account is set down according to the order of his purchase. There is no indexing system used. Whenever the entire accounts of a certain man or firm are required it would apparently be necessary to leaf the entire account books through. These old account books have a rather musty and ancient odor, and the paper covers give evidence that they may have been preserved through the evening dews and damps of dark cellars. But they are archives that give a glimpse into the dim past and the methods and commodities that formed the bulk of trade in those days. Reckoning for the most part is made in pounds, shillings and pence, although occasionally, as in the case of barrel pork, the reckoning is made in dollars and cents.

Following is one of the accounts made out on behalf of J. & T. Grange, dated Oct. 2, 1851:

6 H C T'wankey Celestial, No 174—18 9d.	35 12 6
2 puncheons whiskey, 119 183	34 1 1
4 boxes Valencia raisins—120	3 1 0
1 puncheon molasses—120	3 1 0
2 barrels sugar, 226 318—40s.	7 12 6
50 lbs crushed sugar—5d.	1 17 6
4 boxes Valencia raisins—120	3 1 0
40 lbs currants—5d.	1 17 6
6 boxes glass—3s 7d.	3 12 6
56 lbs putty—17s 6d.	3 12 6
1 barrel pale seal oil—3s 6d.	6 16 6
1 barrel B S oil, 35—3s 6d.	4 12 6
1 box starch, 32lbs—5d.	12 4
6 lbs pimento—10d.	5
15 lbs cloves—1s 6d.	3
15 lbs rice—15s.	2 6
50 lbs indigo—1s 6d.	2 6
4 lbs cassia—2s.	8
2 lbs mustard, 4 6—1s 3d.	10 4
20 lbs E salt—3d.	6 16 6
1 box tobacco, 141lbs—3d.	5 6
4 barrels herrings—20s.	4
Carriage	1
	119 9 6

By way of comparison of the prices prevailing in that far-off time and at the present time, the price per unit is given for October, 1851, and for June, 1917:

	October 1851	June 1917
Whiskey, per gallon	\$0.62	\$3.50
Molasses, per gallon	0.33	0.67
Sugar, per lb.	0.12	0.0915
Valencia raisins, per lb.	0.034	0.045
Putty, per lb.	0.034	0.045
Starch, per lb.	0.10	0.0915
Cloves, per lb.	0.38	0.25-0.45
Cassia, per lb.	0.45	0.25-0.35

Molasses is about double now what it was in the middle of last century. Sugar is about 3 1/2 cents per pound cheaper at present, while Spanish Valencia raisins are approximately one-third dearer. Currants, on the other hand, are about 75 per cent dearer at the present time than they were in 1851. This is partly due to the fact that the source of supply of currants is almost entirely shut off. Putty is at the present time approximately six-tenths of a cent per pound higher, but compared with pre-war prices, the price in 1851 was considerably higher. Starch is about three-fourths of a cent per pound lower now than it was in the middle of last century.

## Fashionable CHINESE RUGS

The ever-growing vogue for Chinese art in porcelain, bronzes, lacquered ware and hangings, has caused a great demand for Chinese rugs.



Prices—considerably under those usually asked elsewhere for such splendid qualities—from 145.00, 195.00 to \$45.00.

Sizes—many in room sizes, about 9x12 to 14x18 ft., others in smaller sizes.

Colors—the rich, deep China blues, imperial yellows, artistic rose and tan, in patterns often after antique designs.

**Chandler & Co.**  
Tremont Street—Near West

## Business Men's Suits

Dignified and accepted styles for men of affairs

**\$30 to \$45**

Ready to wear—Comfortable weights

### Scott's Company

LIMITED

340 Washington Street



## TRAINING CAMP IN NEED OF MEN

Opportunities for Work at Fort Myer, Va., Are Open to Applicants From New England States—Recruiting Is Lively

More men are wanted for the second training camp for reserve officers to open at Ft. Myer, Virginia, Aug. 27, and an announcement from Washington says that applications will be received until midnight Monday. Other than New England states that will send men to Ft. Myer are New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia. This encampment will close Nov. 26 and will be the last civilian encampment held as all officers appointed thereafter will be taken from the ranks. The Northeastern Department headquarters has sent out about 500 application blanks. Only 400 more men are needed to fill Massachusetts' quota of men for the Regular Army and Col. Frank B. McCoy, in charge of the station at 3 Tremont Row, hopes to have these men by the end of next week. Yesterday 34 men were sent to Syracuse, N. Y., for service in the U. S. Infantry. The station is still on the lookout for young men to learn cooking and baking.

In the Marine Corps yesterday 11 were accepted out of 39 applicants. The majority of the applicants were for the new band that Boston has been asked to raise for service in Port au Prince, Haiti, until the end of the war. The Boston naval station sent orders to 25 more recruits who have been in their homes awaiting orders to report for duty. Boston's quota for the Naval Aviation Service was filled yesterday when four men were accepted. Members of the Sixth Regiment received their Federal pay yesterday. Beginning Monday the visiting hours for the Ninth will be restricted.

No one will be allowed in camp before 4 p. m., except on official business, save on Sundays when the hour will be made 10 a. m.

The First Corps Cadets' engineers regiment, M. N. G., will start today on a long tour of duty and should camp tonight on the Clark Farm, between Framingham and Sherborn, the spot to be named Camp Sherborn. The men will be well armed and equipped and intensive training will be the order of the day.

Today being the French national holiday, the entire Harvard regiment was reviewed at Soldiers Field by Col. Paul A. Smith and the other French officers who are instructing them. After the review and an inspection of arms, the men were dismissed until Monday. July 23 has been set aside as the date for the entraining of the Harvard men for Barre, where they will spend two weeks under canvas.

### Increase in Engineers

Col. W. P. Wooten, commanding officer of the Fourth Engineers Regiment, National Army, has been authorized to increase the personnel of the regiment by 40 men. The regiment was recently organized in Boston and is now in training at Rockingham Park, Salem, N. H., where the men are rapidly getting into shape for service in France. Applicants, who must be experienced in railroad operation, should apply at the headquarters of the regiment at Rockingham Park. It is understood that the regiment will be ordered to the front at an early date.

### Rifles for State Guard

A consignment of 5500 Springfield rifles, many of them of the 1888 type used in the Spanish-American War, have been received at the State House, and are being distributed by the Massachusetts State Guard officers to the State Guard companies which are not yet armed. There are now 133 companies of the State Guard, with an average membership of 65. About 70 of these companies have been equipped with uniforms by the State and 20 have paid for their own uniforms. It was stated at the State Guard office yesterday that several thousand more rifles will be delivered soon and that all of the State Guard will be armed within a month.

### Training at Wakefield

Training for active service in France was begun at the Wakefield Rifle Range today by officers of the Fifth and Eighth regiments of the National Guard, First Massachusetts Squadron of Cavalry, First Corps of Cadets, First Battalion of the Signal Corps, the Quartermaster's Corps, ordnance department, and the medical department. The camp will last until July 21 and will consist of two periods. From today until Tuesday, Col. Willis E. Stover of the Fifth Regiment will be in charge, and from Wednesday until Saturday, Col. William H. Perry of the Eighth will command. Training will be given the men in trench digging and in bomb throwing by Canadian officers, recently returned from the front, who will serve under the direction of Colonel McAvity.

## HOUSE DEBATES AIRCRAFT BILL

(Continued from page one)

prison and the elaborate nature of many of the details of administration which had to be worked out in making the estimates, the speed and care with which the bill was framed in the War Department broke all records. Few persons outside official circles have realized the task which was imposed on the Signal Corps in drafting, almost within a few days, legislation providing for an expansion of the American

## TUNA PACKING GREAT INDUSTRY

Gives Work to 4000 Persons in Southern California—Year's Products Valued at \$21,500,000—Began Experiment 1903

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Making millions of dollars grow where not a dollar grew before is what the canneries of Southern California do every year now. The canneries are mostly located at Los Angeles Harbor, says the Tribune, and the greatest part of the catch comes from the waters of the channel between this harbor and Catalina Island. The season has just opened.

The tuna is a fish that inhabits the waters off the Southern California coast for about four months of every year, and disappears for the other eight. The tuna is prevalent in June, July, August and September. The balance of the year he is in retirement. It is estimated that the tuna pack for 1917 will be sold for about \$2,500,000. It is too early yet to tell what the catch for this season is going to be—and the pack depends entirely upon the catch, of course. The 15 tuna canneries in Southern California never do get more fish than they can handle. In fact none of the canneries is able to operate at full capacity during the whole season, and there is always fierce competition among them to get fish any time during the four months of the run.

There are about 4000 persons employed in the tuna industry in Southern California, whereas seven years ago there were practically none. And many of these people are employed the year around, because, during the months when tuna are not obtainable the canneries are at work canning sardines. They also can some Spanish mackerel.

There are by-products, such as oil and fertilizer and chicken food, that help to swell the profits of the business. Just how much they help may be shown from the statement of one of the canners to the effect that he can now sell the refuse from which these by-products are made at \$40 a ton, whereas he could get but \$2.60 a ton for them when he started canning tuna.

This year there are about 400 fishing boats going out daily, with crews of four or five men, after tuna. Some of them are 45 or 50-foot boats, and they bring back all the way from 10 to 50 tons of fish each. The owners of the boats are mostly all under contract to some one or the other of the canning companies to deliver all of their catch at \$17.50 a ton, and at one time it got up to \$37.50 a ton. Owners of canneries say they cannot make any money at the higher price, but having got started on the season's pack they have to have fish or be ruined by a big overhead, and so they are compelled to pay the high price when the catch is small.

The tuna comes up from the South. He generally appears first somewhere around the Coronado Islands, off the coast of Mexico and just a few miles south of San Diego, sometimes about the first day of June. Shortly afterwards he may be caught in the channels between San Pedro and Catalina. He disappears about the end of September, being last seen somewhere around the north member of the Santa Barbara group of islands, Anacapa. It seems that he makes straight out to sea from that place, and is not to be observed again for a long eight months. While the fish goes during this time, where the spawning takes place, is one of the mysteries of the sea.

There always has been difficulty in gathering tuna. The fish are taken in lines and not in nets. Small sardines are used to bait the hooks. The boats leave San Pedro in the early morning hours and reach the place where the fish are running within two hours or less. Five to seven hours suffices to gather the day's harvest, and by late afternoon the wharves at San Pedro are lined with boats awaiting their turn to unload their catches.

The fishermen are Japanese, Chinese, Portuguese, Italians, and a few of other nationalities. Their homes are in San Pedro. Their wives and the daughters of some of them work in the canneries, and make fine wages at it, too. Fifty cents an hour is about what they earn, and the work is fairly steady for the four months of the tuna season. The foremen of the canneries all say they have difficulty in getting enough girls and women to handle the pack.

Fishing for tuna is exciting, and the fishermen all like it. They are a jolly lot of polyglots. There are no mixed crews, though. A crew is either all Japanese, all Chinese, all Portuguese, or all something else. The first tuna were put into cans by the old San Pedro Fish Company in 1903. This company was in the sardine canning business at that time with a cannery on Fernald Island. The tuna canning experiment was tried because the catch of sardines was short that season. But there was no market then for canned tuna. Nobody knew what it was. It did not sell well. It was not until 1910 that any considerable quantity of tuna meat was put on the market. The public liked it first rate after it once got a good taste of it.

Now it goes like wildfire. The only trouble with the business is the inability of the fishermen to deliver enough fish to keep the canneries going during the seasonal run of the fish. One of the largest canners of tuna at San Pedro, a packer of world-wide reputation and whose name is a household word, is convinced that there are already too many canneries operating in Southern California for the amount of fish available, and he

is pessimistic regarding the outlook for increasing the catch materially. On the other hand, other experienced canners are building new plants and enlarging the size of the plants already built.

## BOSTON BANK OPENS BRANCH IN BUENOS AIRES

First National Announces Inauguration of Service in Large South American City

A branch of the First National Bank of Boston was opened in Buenos Aires today. Announcement of the intention of the Boston financial institution to enter the South American field was made some months ago, and the equipment and organization was completed, so as to permit the opening today with full facilities for conducting financial relations between Argentina and the United States and particularly the New England states.

Noel F. Tribe, a banker in Buenos Aires, with 20 years' experience, is the manager of the branch, and F. Abbot Goodwin, vice-president of the First National Bank, has been in Buenos Aires for some time, assisting in the establishment of the branch and investigating commercial and trade conditions. The First National Bank today made the following statement in regard to the opening of the branch: "The First National Bank's object in opening a branch in this field of commerce was to do its part in fostering the already large and gratifying volume of trade between the two republics, by enabling the business men of the United States to obtain complete banking facilities for the carrying on of business with Argentina. By opening the branch now, the bank hopes to be so well established that it can be of material aid to our manufacturers in meeting the competition expected at the close of the war."

The branch is admirably located in the business district at 501 Bartolome Mitre, one block from the Plaza de Mayo where the government buildings are located, and near the blocks from the water front. There are already in Buenos Aires four English, two German, three Italian banks, and one each of the following: Dutch, Swiss, Belgian, Franco-Italian, and one American besides the First National Bank.

"Buenos Aires is about twice the size of Boston and presents great commercial possibilities. Boston, and New England as a whole are already doing a large and increasing business with the Argentine, and the bank hopes that by placing its great resources at the disposal of the business men, New England can retain and further build up this business. "Since the first announcement of the intention of the bank to enter the foreign field by opening a branch in Argentina, much interest has been shown by banks and business houses throughout the United States, and they have signified their intention to use the branch and help develop the country's foreign business."

"As an indication of the important part the First National Bank is now taking in the financing of the nation's foreign commerce, the following figures are significant. In the calendar year of 1916, out of \$32,000,000 worth of wool imported from Argentina, over \$4,000,000 was financed through the foreign department of the First National Bank; and in the case of hides, over \$7,000,000 worth were financed in like manner."

## SEEK TO UTILIZE SAWDUST PILES BY DISTILLATION

City Council in British Columbia Orders Inquiry Into Methods of Disposal

VICTORIA, B. C.—Inquiry into the possibility of utilizing the enormous quantities of sawdust and other refuse now burned by the sawmills of Victoria, by converting the materials into gas, oil, tar and charcoal through destructive distillation, is to be made at once by City Engineer Rust and City Electrician Hutchinson. The work is being undertaken at the instigation of Alderman Johns, says the Daily Colonist. The City Council has endorsed the proposal.

Alderman Johns explained that experiments recently conducted by chemistry departments of the University of Washington at Seattle and the University of British Columbia at Vancouver shows that out of one cord of wood there can be obtained 40 gallons of tar, 20 gallons of oil, 80 pounds of acetate of lime and 900 pounds of charcoal. The alderman told how, at the Outer Wharf plant of the Canadian Explosives, Ltd., here, a 45-horsepower gas engine is being run by gas distilled from sawdust. It is not the intention of Alderman Johns in having these experiments made to relieve the mill owners from the responsibility of removing the effluvia nuisance, but to show the mill men that there is money in converting their refuse into useful materials rather than spending money to destroy it altogether in costly burners. He asserted that enough of this material is wasted to heat and light the downtown buildings of Victoria.

The city officials will obtain information as to (1) the quantity of mill and other burnable waste or refuse now being produced in Victoria; (2) the amount of gas or other by-products possible of being distilled or extracted from this waste; (3) the amount of electrical energy possible to be generated from this waste; (4) the practicability and possibility of extracting the by-products from the waste; (5) the approximate cost of a plant to convert this waste into by-products.

## HAWAIIAN ISLAND BOTANY STUDIED

Members of United States National Museum Gather Information About Grasses, Shrubs and Trees—Forage Survey

WASHINGTON, D. C.—During last summer, Prof. A. S. Hitchcock, custodian of the section of grasses of the division of plants, United States National Museum, assisted by his son, A. E. Hitchcock, traveled in the Hawaiian islands studying and collecting the flora, especially the grasses, making what might be termed a forage survey. The islands visited were Kauai, Oahu, Lanai, Molokai, Maui and Hawaii, these comprising all the islands of the main group except the two small ones, Kahoolawe and Nihoa. These islands are all of volcanic origin and are composed of lava, except a very small part which is of coral formation. Kauai, geologically the oldest island, shows the greatest effect of erosion, its deep canyons rivaling the beauty of the Grand Canyon of Colorado. The rainfall on the mountains of the windward side is excessive, that of Waialeale, the highest peak of Kauai, being as much as 600 inches per annum. On the contrary, the lee side of the islands is arid, the rainfall being often reduced to less than 15 inches a year.

To the south the islands are successively younger, Hawaii, the largest, being even now in a state of volcanic activity. On this island are situated the two highest peaks of the group, Mauna Kea, 13,325 feet and Mauna Loa, 13,675 feet in height. There is scarcely any vegetation upon these peaks above 10,000 feet, especially on Mauna Loa, which is made up of comparatively recent lava. Much snow covers the peaks in winter, extensive banks persisting throughout the year. The magnitude of the mountain mass is greater than at first appears, because the cones arise from the very floor of the ocean, 18,000 feet below the surface, thus making the total height over 30,000 feet. So gradual is the slope from the sea to the summit, that the eye is deceived and the great height is not at first fully appreciated. The active volcano Kilauea (4000 feet) with its pit of boiling lava, is on Hawaii, while Haleakala, said to be the largest crater in the world, is on Maui, the second largest island of the group.

Important agricultural industries of the island include sugar, live stock and pineapples. The native Hawaiian population is decreasing, and it is only in the less accessible parts of the islands that the primitive customs still prevail. Here may be found the native grass huts made of a wooden frame-work filled in with a thatch of grass. The grass used for this purpose is usually pilli, an indigenous grass abundant upon the rocky soil of the lowlands.

The cultivated trees and shrubs are of great variety and beauty, and are drawn from all tropical and subtropical lands. The introduced flora is very pronounced in the region of the towns, ranches, and plantations, and one must go several miles from Honolulu to find indigenous or native plants. Of 60 species of grasses found on Oahu, about 50 were introduced from foreign countries. One of the introduced trees of great economic importance is the algaroba tree. It is found in a belt on the lowlands along the shores of all the islands and occupies the soil almost to the exclusion of other plants. The pods are very nutritious and are eagerly eaten by all kinds of stock. Its flowers furnish an excellent quality of honey. The Molokai ranch alone produces 150 to 200 tons of strained honey each year. The prickly pear cactus has become extensively naturalized in the dryer portions of all the islands. Ranchmen utilize this for feed when other kinds become scarce, the cattle eating the succulent joints in spite of the thorns. Two introduced shrubs now occupying extensive areas are guava, the fruit of which furnishes guava jelly, and lantana, with clusters of parti-colored flowers. In the rocky portions of the islands large areas have been occupied by Hilo grass which has little value as a forage plant. The kukui or candlenut tree with its light, silvery-green foliage, is now a common element in the valleys and gorges.

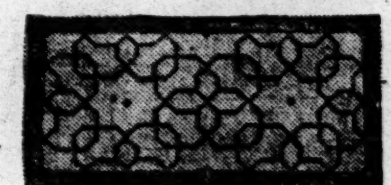
Two of the commonest trees are

## DRUGGETS For Summer Homes

are extremely desirable floor coverings—because of their

- attractive patterns
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- durable texture

Imported from East India—priced, as a rule, lower than elsewhere.



Size	Price	Size	Price
9x12	\$2.50	3x3	\$3.00
8x10	\$2.50	3x1.6	\$1.50
6x9	\$1.50	Also	
3x6	\$1.50	a few	
2.5x5.0	\$1.75	Hall Strips	

Chandler & Co.  
Tremont St., Near West

## SHIPS TO TRY TO RUN BLOCKADE

Neutral Vessels Leave Atlantic Port of United States Before Embargo Is Operative—British Letters Not Granted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

AN ATLANTIC PORT—In order to escape the embargo which becomes effective on Monday, 11 neutral ships loaded with grain and other cargo, unable to obtain British letters of assurance, have sailed from the United States in an attempt to run the allied blockade.

Ten of the vessels are Dutch and the other is Scandinavian. They have been lying at their docks here for some time while vain efforts were made to secure from British authorities the usual letters of assurance which would permit their passage through to their destinations.

Besides grain, the ships carry a great quantity of meal-cake and other cattle feed, included under the terms of the embargo proclamation. No statement was available tonight from those directly interested in the transaction, but it was presumed that the shipping companies decided to take their chances with the British blockade and Admiralty courts if necessary rather than wait the effective date of the embargo and endeavor to secure export licenses from the American Government.

### Railroad Embargo Orders

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An embargo, effective immediately against all shipments intended for export of commodities named in President Wilson's recent export proclamation, except when bill of lading is presented with a Federal license number furnished or authorized by the Export Council at Washington, has been ordered by the American Railway Association's commission on car service.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Railroad managers say the purpose of placing the embargo is to avoid acceptance of freight which would cause congestion at seaboard points through being left in the hands of the railroads under the terms of President Wilson's proclamation.

## CIVILIANS ARE TO GUARD GERMANS

Members of the Brookline Machine Gun Regiment of the Massachusetts National Guard, Ninth Regiment, who have been guarding the interned Germans at Gallus Island, Boston Harbor, are to be withdrawn before Monday morning and plans are being made to provide some other adequate guard. After inquiry at the State House had elicited the response that the prisoners were under Federal surveillance and therefore out of range of the activities of the Commonwealth, United States officials decided to have a detachment of civilians, under the supervision of the customs service, guard the Germans.

At present there are about 90 soldiers and two officers stationed at the island, and the proposed civilian guard constitutes only about half that number. These men will be armed with short sticks and automatic revolvers. The soldiers are being withdrawn, it is said, because they need training with their regiment.

This action has resulted in considerable discussion at the United States receiving ship, Commonwealth Pier, where hundreds of experienced blue-jackets are waiting for active duty. Many of them say they would be glad for a tour of duty guarding the Germans and express surprise that civilians have been detailed for this duty.

## Vacationists Honeymooners Summer Tourists

Handy Articles, Big and Little, to Add to Your Enjoyment of the Trip

Auto Goggles, from.....	25c
Coat Hangers, from.....	25c
Shoe Cleaners, from.....	25c
Drinking Cups, from.....	75c
Men's Leather Belts, from.....	75c
Pigskin Razor Cases, from.....	\$1.00



Folding Canes, from.....	\$5.00
Folding Slippers, from.....	2.25
Auto Coat Dusters, from.....	2.00
Military Brushes, from.....	2.50
Writing Portfolios, from.....	2.50
Pigskin Golf Scores (Wrist-lets).....	1.00
Collar Cases, from.....	3.00

Travelling Cloaks, from.....	\$3.75
Wrist Watches, from.....	4.00
Toilet Cases, unfitted, from.....	2.50
Toilet Cases, fitted, from.....	5.00
Suit Cases, from.....	6.00
Steamer Bags, from.....	7.50
Auto Lunch Cases, from.....	8.00

Travelling Bags, Steamer and Wardrobe Trunks, Gloves, and Luggage of Every Description

LONDON HARNESS CO.

176 Devonshire Street

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Between Franklin and Milk Streets





## NAVAL RECRUITS TO BE PROTECTED

Secretary Daniels, as Part of Campaign Against Resorts in Vicinity of Stations, Calls on Pennsylvania Governor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary Daniels on Friday issued the following statement with regard to conditions in Philadelphia near the navy yard:

"I have written the Governor of Pennsylvania a letter concerning conditions in Philadelphia near the navy yard, similar to the one I wrote the Governor of Rhode Island some time ago in regard to Newport. I have sent him a list of quite a number of places which are a menace to the young men in the Navy and Marine Corps, giving him the names of saloons, gambling houses and other resorts, giving streets and numbers. I have asked him to use his authority to have these places closed, to improve conditions there.

"Experts have made an investigation in Philadelphia, and I have sent in their report to the Governor."

Asked whether he would take the same action at Philadelphia that he did at Newport, where guards were stationed in front of the houses, the secretary said he would not decide what action he would take until after he had heard from Governor Brumback and learned what the local authorities would do, as he believed the State authorities would cooperate and close the places which are causing complaint.

"We have been investigating conditions surrounding all stations where we have recruits," Secretary Daniels said. "I have not written to any Governor or any of the local authorities until I have had investigations made and could send them the facts in detail."

Asked who were conducting these investigations, he said that in some instances they were made by agents of the Department of Justice, in others by committees of the State councils of defense, by local committees, or by naval agencies.

"Our duty is to make conditions wholesome," he said, "and not merely to remove vicious resorts, but also to provide recreations, sports and wholesome entertainment for the young men enlisted in the Navy who are in training at our various stations. That is the main purpose of the naval commission on training activities, of which Mr. Fosdick is chairman, the appointment of which I announced today. Where moral conditions surrounding camps are not what they should be, the representatives of this commission will make an effort to induce the local authorities to close the objectionable places, and at the same time to provide clean amusements for the enlisted men. Where the local authorities refuse to take action, then it is up to us to protect the young men who have been entrusted to the Government, and whom it is our duty to guard against vicious influence."

Secretary Daniels has appointed an advisory committee to cooperate with department officials in welfare work. Raymond B. Fosdick, elected chairman of the committee, also is the chairman of a similar committee appointed for welfare work in the Army by Secretary Baker.

Secretary Daniels also wrote to the governors of Pennsylvania and Rhode Island regarding moral conditions at Philadelphia and Newport. The local authorities in Newport have improved the situation there, but conditions in Philadelphia will have to be altered materially in the neighborhood of naval stations before the Secretary is satisfied. An investigation under way there is being duplicated in all other places where marines and bluejackets are in training. In Brooklyn secret service agents have gathered data for the department.

The welfare committee will give most of its attention to activities within the camps and will be known as the "Naval Commission on Training Activities."

The members besides Mr. Fosdick include Walter Camp, New Haven; Joseph Lee, Boston; John S. Tichnor, secretary Army and Navy Y. M. C. A., New York; Lieut. Richard E. Byrd, U. S. N.; Mrs. Finley J. Shepard, New York.

## BELGIAN MISSION VISIT AUG. 3 URGED

The Belgian Mission has been invited by Mayor Curley to visit Boston on Aug. 3, the third anniversary of the opening of the German invasion of Belgium. The invitation, sent to the Belgian Minister at Washington says:

"I have the honor, in the name of the city of Boston, to invite Baron Moncheur and the distinguished Belgian War Mission to visit our historic city upon Friday, Aug. 3, marking the third anniversary of the invasion of the Belgian nation. The program in the event of acceptance will include also remaining in Boston upon Saturday, Aug. 4.

"In Boston has been achieved the greatest work of needed relief and the prevention of human suffering in Belgium, and it is fitting that the third anniversary of the invasion of Belgium shall be marked in Boston by a great patriotic demonstration that will again attest the love and admiration of our citizens for those who have died in the cause of human liberty. I sincerely trust Your Excellency will accompany the noted envoys to Boston."

## BAY STATE FARE PROTESTED

Representatives of cities and towns served by the Bay State Railway were before the Massachusetts Public Ser-

vice Commission yesterday in protest against any increase in workingmen's and commutation tickets. A committee appointed to confer with the officials of the company in relation to the tickets comprises Mayors Hopkinson of Newburyport and Stoddard of Gloucester, Thomas S. Sullivan of Beverly and D. M. O'Brien of Rockland. The new rates on the Bay State road went into effect yesterday.

## ELKS ARE TOURING THE NORTH SHORE

Those members of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks who remained in Boston for the final day of the annual reunion week are today visiting the North Shore and the Elk lodges of Lynn, Salem, Beverly and Gloucester. William L. Healy, District Deputy Grand Exalted Ruler, Massachusetts Northwest, is in charge of the North Shore visitation.

The party left the Copley Plaza this morning in automobiles. The trip led them across the Harvard bridge by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, through Cambridge, Somerville, Everett and Chelsea, thence by Revere, Lynn and Salem to Beverly where the Elks' Home will be visited. Prides Crossing, Beverly Farms and Manchester-by-the-Sea will be seen by the visitors, who will continue to Gloucester, which they plan to reach about 1:30 this afternoon. Luncheon will be served the visitors by the Gloucester Lodge of Elks.

On their return late this afternoon the Elks plan to visit the Elks' homes in Salem, Lynn and Chelsea. The Gloucester Lodge is to entertain its visitors at Stage Fort Park, where the Dorchester Bay Colony made its first landing in 1623.

Last night Mayor Curley delivered the eleven o'clock toast at Boston Lodge Home in Somerset Street. Exalted Ruler Santosuosso then presented the Mayor with a diamond studded watch and a platinum chain.

## JOINT COMMITTEE PLAN TO BE URGED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Weeks has announced that he intends presently to ask for a vote on a resolution he recently offered for the appointment of a joint committee on the conduct of the war, comprising 12 members of the Senate and the House, to act in an advisory capacity to the President. In a statement on the subject, Senator Weeks says:

"There were a few persons inclined to believe, at first, that a committee on the conduct of the war would serve to embarrass the President. This feeling has largely disappeared and I think that even the President must realize now that many useless and harmful controversies might readily be set to rights if there was a committee which might reassure the public by giving it the information it desired.

"All the public demands at such a time as this in reward for its patriotic support is the assurance that the vast sums of money which must come out of its pockets for war purposes are being effectively expended.

"Congress, itself, I think, would like to be able to secure information for its own guidance, collected from its own point of view—that of the representative of those who must supply, rather than expend, the war funds."

## RAILWAY POINTS

For the accommodation of employees of the Southgate Press, en route to Riverside Recreation grounds today, the Boston & Albany provided special service from South Station at 1:05 p. m.

The Portland division of the Boston & Maine added two new trains to the schedule today which will be operated Saturday only and leave North Station at 12:30 noon and 2 p. m. for Newburyport and Reading Highlands.

Edward Laprette, assistant chief train dispatcher Boston & Albany, South Station, is spending a leave of absence at his home in Glen Falls, N. Y.

Walter Shedd, track supervisor of the Boston Terminal Company, has a force of trackmen installing new Union Freight connection and delivery sidings in South Station transfer yard.

The Boston & Maine furnished a special train from North Station today for a party of United States sailors en route to Portsmouth, N. H.

The Adams Express Company received at South Station over the Pennsylvania-New Haven today a large shipment of southern peaches consigned to the Boston market.

Charles Temple, veteran Boston & Albany passenger conductor, running in Boston and Springfield service, is spending a 30 days' leave of absence on the Pacific Coast.

The Norfolk & Western business car No. 200, occupied by Vice-President N. D. Mahan and party, passed through Boston over New England lines today en route from Roanoke, Va., to Magnolia on the North Shore.

The motion power department of the Union Freight placed two engines in the New Haven's Roxbury shops last evening for general repairs and new airbrake apparatus.

The New Haven furnished special service from South Station at 8:16 o'clock this morning for the accommodation of 168 Massachusetts Technological cadets en route to Ellis.

Frank Dyer, train director in Tower F. Boston & Maine, East Cambridge, is spending a leave of absence at his cottage Biddeford Pool, Me.

## LAFAYETTE DAY CALL ISSUED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Lafayette Day National Committee has issued from its office here a call to the municipalities of the United States to make plans to hold on Sept. 6, the birthday of Lafayette, patriotic celebrations. The committee reminds the public that the day has been celebrated with success the past two years and it urges that national recognition of the efforts of France to help the cause of American independence be continued.

## STORY TELLERS' LEAGUE GROWS

Memphis "Story Hour" for Children Develops Into an Institute of 200 Club Women, Teachers and Mothers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—The Story Tellers' Institute of Memphis, with a membership composed of 200 club women, teachers and mothers, has recently closed its second season. The institute is the outgrowth of the Story Tellers' League, organized about 10 years ago under the auspices of the Nineteenth Century Club, the project having been originally launched by Mrs. Earl Harris.

The popularity of the Saturday morning story hour early manifested itself by the attendance of hundreds of children, representing all classes, and when the juvenile audiences exceeded the seating capacity at the Nineteenth Century Club, the "story hour" was transferred to the large assembly hall at the Coslett Library. With an excellent victrola and a stereopticon added to the Saturday morning bill of attractions, the audience again nearly doubled itself.

Mrs. Earl Harris, who from the first had been assisted by two club chairmen, Mrs. Battle Malone and Mrs. Frank Cochran, was not satisfied with merely entertaining the children. She wanted them to know the best in child literature, and to understand why such stories as "The Sleeping Princess" and "Rumpelstiltschen" rank as masterpieces of fairy lore. Out of this wish developed the Story Tellers' Institute, which has become one of the successful literary organizations of the South.

The first year's work was broad in scope and included lectures on the cumulative story, the fairy tale, legends, myths, animal stories, folk tales, symbolic stories, nature tales, Bible stories, local stories and verse.

The following is a brief outline of the program for 1916-1917: Origin and History of the Arabian Nights; Roman Hero Tales; Greek Myths; The French Stories; Legends of Charlemagne; German Legends; Siegfried; Norse Stories; The Elder and the Younger Edda; Characteristics of the Scotch Stories; Irish Folk Tales; English Stories; Shakespearean Tales.

Since the organization of the institute, Mrs. Frances Landis, of the summer faculty of Tulane University, and supervisor of the grammar grades of the Memphis city schools, has conducted the work. At an early date, the institute will issue a handbook containing the thoughtful papers of the year, which will be of value to story tellers elsewhere. The crowning achievement of the year has probably been the presentation to Memphis audiences of Stephanie Schutze, Arabian story teller.

## PROCESSES FOR DRYING EXPLAINED

Explanation of the drying processes used in Westfield, Mass., is given in a report from Prof. Lewis B. Allen of that city, to the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, Department of Food Conservation.

"We are using in the homes either one of three methods," he says. "The electric fan, the hot-water bath and the cook stove dried. The best results are obtained with the first process, which consists of placing the properly prepared and blanched vegetables in long racks filled with wire screen bottoms.

"They are placed in tiers of four or six before an electric fan, and a current of air caused to play continually over them. At the expiration of four to 16 hours the fruits and vegetables are thoroughly dried and will keep indefinitely if packed in ordinary paper cartons.

"Dehydrated beet greens, spinach, string beans and the like, on cooking soak up water to nearly their original volume and are of excellent flavor. Nothing is removed by this process of dehydration except the water, hence the starches and proteins are unaltered. As a matter of fact some vegetables appear to increase in sugar through this process, doubtless due to a partial conversion of starch into sugar.

## LIBRARIES TO HELP IN FOOD CAMPAIGN

Ways in which public libraries can utilize the large amount of newspaper material appearing on the subject of canning, drying, diet, economical household and kitchen management, and other phases of the conservation problem in cooperation with the Massachusetts Public Safety Food Supply Committee were outlined by Miss Sarah Arnold, chairman of the auxiliary women's committee on food conservation and dean of Simmons College, following the meeting of the Massachusetts librarians at Simmons College.

"It is comparatively easy for large libraries," says Miss Arnold, "to provide a collection of authoritative

## AMUSEMENTS

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**PROVINCETOWN**  
The Pilgrims First Landing Place  
100 mile daylight excursion \$1.50  
Big iron steamship DOROTHY BRADFORD  
leaves wharf, 400 Atlantic Ave., 9 a. m., Sunday 9:30.  
CAPE COD STEAMSHIP CO. Tel. F. H. 2211.

**NANTASKET BEACH**  
STEAMERS FROM ROWS WHARF

treatises and reference books on these subjects. The smaller libraries lack funds for this expensive method. But the newspapers, and to a certain extent the magazines, are carrying an immense amount of valuable information on such subjects, which the libraries can make permanently accessible.

"Besides thus collecting, classifying and preserving the large amount of practical information presented by the daily papers, some of the libraries will also arrange exhibits of food and conservation posters, 'fliers' and 'dodgers,' and books on food economy."

## B. & A. TO COMPLY WITH RULES FOR DINING SERVICE

Railroad Announces Its Purpose to Comply With U. S. Food Administrator's Plan

The Boston & Albany Railroad will comply, at once, with the rules of Herbert C. Hoover, the Food Administrator of the United States, in the matter of meals to be served hereafter in the dining cars of the railroad. It is officially announced today. Within a week, at the most, the new menus will be printed and put in force.

Mr. Hoover's rules follow: "Your cordial and thoughtful cooperation is earnestly requested in helping to win the war by conserving our food. Each one has a part to play. If we cannot fight we can avoid waste and eat wisely and in accord with our country's needs. All food served on the table and not eaten is wasted."

"All wheat bread and butter portions are to consist of not more than two medium sized slices of bread or toast and one pad of butter, and a charge should be made for them. A charge should also be made for all crackers or biscuits. Charge for each extra pad of butter."

"Serve no wheat bread, crackers or wheat cakes for lunch or breakfast. Use instead corn bread (baked thin), corn muffins, corn cakes, fried mush, rye bread, oatmeal, oat cakes, buckwheat cakes, rice cakes. Serve honey and sirups with cereals unless whenever possible as substitutes for cream and sugar."

"Make tarts instead of a pie, leaving off bottom or top crust."

"Avoid entirely use of wheat bread, toasted, to be served under chops, squabs, chickens, entrees, game, etc. "Serve beef, mutton or pork not more than once per day. Reduce size of all meat portions by one-half, making same charge for second portion. The average meat portion should not exceed five ounces served. Increase fish and sea food courses and make specialties of them."

"Make special dishes of hashes, cooked-over meats, croquettes, etc., to avoid waste."

"Serve chickens, eggs, pigeons, squabs, rabbit fish."

"Serve no veal, lamb, squab-chickens or squab-turkeys."

"Serve cottage cheese."

"Use no butter in cooking. Fry foods in animal fats or vegetable oils. Serve cream in individual portions with special charge."

"Serve liberal portions of all vegetables and fruits in season. Encourage use of potatoes. Make a specialty of baked beans and brown bread."

"Avoid waste by serving smaller portions, particularly of bread, butter, meats, milk, cream, sweets."

## Canning Classes Open

Registration is complete for canning classes during the month of July, announces the Newton Vocational High School. From Aug. 6, until September 1, additional instruction will be offered in the cold pack method of canning, and some work will be done with the drying of fruits and vegetables. Women who are interested in the August classes may register in person on Wednesday mornings from 9:30 to 11 in room 201 of the vocational school, or by mail.

## AMUSEMENTS

**CALIBAN**  
By PERCY MACKAYE  
Music by Arthur Farwell  
Frederick Stanhope  
Producing Director  
Robt. Edmond Jones  
Designer of Costumes and Scenes  
CONTINUES NEXT WEEK  
Big Saturday Extra Attraction  
Tonight at 8 the 8th Co. of Mass. Coast Artillery, 125 men, Capt. Eames commanding, gives a Special Drill on the Yellow Sands, accompanied by the Reserve Officers' Training Corps Band, as a special compliment to  
**French Holiday**  
The French Government, the French Army, the British Army, the United States Army, the French Societies will be represented in boxes. Truly a big brilliant Allied night.  
Benefit of Red Cross and Reserve Officers' Training Corps

SEATS: 25c to \$2.50. Boxes for \$25, 415 Boylston St. (R. R. 8060); 75 Boylston St. (Beach 7312); 50 State St. (Main 7410); Red Cross Tent on Comm. North and South Stations; Stadium Gate.  
PLENTY OF GOOD SEATS AT 50c, \$1.00 and \$1.50 AT THE GATE  
Come Out Tonight  
Motor Cars Parked in Stadium Grounds

## AMUSEMENTS

By PERCY MACKAYE

Music by Arthur Farwell

Frederick Stanhope

Producing Director

Robt. Edmond Jones

Designer of Costumes and Scenes

occupations. To date approximately 2500 men have enrolled for this temporary return to the farm, says the Public Ledger. In some sections chambers of commerce are enrolling men for farm work, the department announcement instancing the Dubois chamber, which has opened an office in cooperation with the State bureau. In fact, substitutions are being conducted by public-spirited citizens at no cost to the State.

## "CUT WOOD FOR FUEL." SAYS COMMISSIONER

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Thousands of tons of coal can be saved annually in Pennsylvania if farmers and other owners of wood lots will undertake a moderate increase in the use of firewood, according to Robert S. Conklin, State Commissioner of Forestry, as quoted in a special to the North American.

Mr. Conklin says that much firewood can be supplied by farmers clearing their wood lots properly, and that this will be a direct benefit to wood lots instead of harming them, as many persons suppose. The one thing to be careful of is not to injure the underbrush in removing the firewood.

Pennsylvania has some 2,000,000 acres of wood lots. They contain hundreds of cords of first-class firewood which can be prepared for next winter's market at almost no cost.

"Cut your dead, dying or crooked trees first," Commissioner Conklin advises. "Remove all wood which is lying on the ground. The good wood has no dead trees and no timber lying about loose."

"All trees of an inferior species should be removed after the poor trees and dead trees have been cut. But sound and straight white pine, hemlock, white oak, red oak, rock oak, hickory, hard maple, tulip, walnut, black birch, yellow birch, ash and basswood should be saved unless they already are mature and ready for the axe."

"In cutting the wood use not only the trunks but the tops and branches down to one inch in diameter. These should be stored for winter use. Your wife will be glad to have the smaller sticks for stove-wood for summer."

"Do not cut timber for commercial use now; there is too much danger of checking. But firewood will season better during the hot weather."

"Don't allow your underbrush to be injured in taking out trees. Big trees grow from little trees and your underbrush is needed."

## AUTO DRIVER IS FINED \$85

MARLBORO, Mass.—Charles F. Croughan of Fairfax Road, Worcester, was found guilty of operating an automobile without a license and of neglecting to stop on signal of traffic officer, in the Police Court Friday, and fined \$85 by Judge James W. McDonald. He was found not guilty on charges of drunkenness and operating an automobile while under the influence of liquor, although he admitting drinking and two policemen testified to that effect. In pronouncing the imposition of a fine, Judge McDonald said that it was very unwise for a man operating an automobile to partake of liquor, and he considered it fortunate for the young man that the law permitted a fine in his case.

## JUNIOR MILITARY SCHOOL

About 170 young men of the Tech Junior Military School left today for camp in Norwood, on the estates of W. Cameron Forbes and Mrs. Edward Cunningham. Commanded by Col. Leicester F. Hamilton '15, the company assembled this morning at the institute and marched to the Back Bay Station to entrain. Skirmish drill and semaphore work are to be main features of the camp training. There will also be some target practice on the Home Guard range in the town. Although otherwise well equipped, the company is without tents and will sleep in the open. Camp will be broken up tomorrow afternoon and the return made to Cambridge.

## AN INNOVATING MAYOR

PORTLAND, Ore.—Thirty days' suspension without pay is to be the penalty imposed on city employees for discourtesy to the public, according to a mandate issued by Mayor Baker. He says he expects every commissioner to apply the rule, according to the Oregonian.

"I want the public to report cases of discourtesy on the part of city employees," said the Mayor. "We have no place for a man who cannot answer questions and transact the city business in the proper way. This applies to every branch of the city service."

## AMUSEMENTS

**CALIBAN**  
By PERCY MACKAYE  
Music by Arthur Farwell  
Frederick Stanhope  
Producing Director  
Robt. Edmond Jones  
Designer of Costumes and Scenes  
CONTINUES NEXT WEEK  
Big Saturday Extra Attraction  
Tonight at 8 the 8th Co. of Mass. Coast Artillery, 125 men, Capt. Eames commanding, gives a Special Drill on the Yellow Sands, accompanied by the Reserve Officers' Training Corps Band, as a special compliment to  
**French Holiday**  
The French Government, the French Army, the British Army, the United States Army, the French Societies will be represented in boxes. Truly a big brilliant Allied night.  
Benefit of Red Cross and Reserve Officers' Training Corps

SEATS: 25c to \$2.50. Boxes for \$25, 415 Boylston St. (R. R. 8060); 75 Boylston St. (Beach 7312); 50 State St. (Main 7410); Red Cross Tent on Comm. North and South Stations; Stadium Gate.  
PLENTY OF GOOD SEATS AT 50c, \$1.00 and \$1.50 AT THE GATE  
Come Out Tonight  
Motor Cars Parked in Stadium Grounds

## AMUSEMENTS

By PERCY MACKAYE

Music by Arthur Farwell

Frederick Stanhope

Producing Director

Robt. Edmond Jones

Designer of Costumes and Scenes

## CONCILIATIVE COUNCIL PLAN

Immediate Work of an International Government Outlined to Foreign Relations Conference by Alpheus H. Snow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The immediate work of an international government would be to bring about the internationalization, by uniform national legislation and by treaty, of the high seas and of the international trade routes, including international railroads, canals, straits, sounds and rivers, according to Alpheus H. Snow in an address before the National Conference on Foreign Relations.

"This would involve," said Mr. Snow, "a conciliative control of international trade and finance, and of international migration. Ultimately the conciliative action of the international government would doubtless effect the adoption of a more or less open-door policy, as respects concessions for internal improvements, banking, etc., on the part of nations having colonies and dependencies. All these are questions which physical force is powerless to settle. They can only be settled by expert conciliation of individual and national interests, brought about by an international government entirely devoid of physical force."

"Physical force, as we now see, is an inferior force, which, in order to accomplish any good result, must be used sparingly and in aid of the conciliative processes of government."

"The efficient use of conciliation on such a large scale would require that the persons composing the international Government should be experts—men possessing great natural abilities of perception and judgment, and trained by education, study, and travel, and by experience in actual government. A small fraction of the money required to support the personnel and machinery of physical force would support the personnel and machinery of conciliation."

"Under the system proposed, international legislation would continue, as at present, to be effected by the conventional enactments of conferences of all nations, or by the fixation of international custom through coinciding treaty and diplomatic action of many nations; but, in addition, it would be effected by the general rules laid down by the superintending directorate for the guidance of the ordinary directorate, and by uniform national

legislation and treaty action respecting international matters, formulated by the international government. International administration would be effected by the action of the directorates, assisted by such subordinate expert commissions as might be found necessary, to investigate facts, to formulate conclusions, and to promote the adoption of these conclusions by the nations.

"The United States would properly stand for such a government, for its principles would be those of international democracy and republicanism. Government by consent of the governed, in the last analysis, implies government by scientifically organized and applied persuasion; since consent and persuasion are correlative terms."

## PROTEST MEETING PLANNED

Negro citizens of Boston, under the auspices of the Boston Branch of the National Equal Rights League, will hold a public meeting in protest against the riots in East St. Louis, Ill., tomorrow afternoon in the Twelfth Baptist Church, Shawmut Avenue and Madison Street. President E. T. Morris of the league will preside. The Rev. M. A. W. Shaw will speak on the international phase of the Illinois outbreak. C. W. M. Williams on the legal phase, William Monroe Trotter on the labor union phase and Dr. A. P. Russell Jr. on the moral and humane phase; the Rev. B. W. Swain, Mrs. C. Sampson, the Rev. W. D. McNamee and others will speak.

## LYMAN SCHOOL HEAD NAMED

Charles A. Keeler, who has been acting superintendent for the past eight months, has been elected superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys at Westboro. Mr. Keeler has had a long training in work with delinquent boys. His first work was at the Vermont State Industrial School at Vergennes, where he remained two and a half years. He next went to the State School for Boys at Portland, Me., as a cottage master. He remained there two years and then went to the Lyman School in 1903.

## CANADIAN COAL SUPPLY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
OTTAWA, Ont.—According to the Hon. T. Crothers, Minister of Labor, Canada is to get all the coal she requires this winter. This was his reply when asked if he had anything to say regarding the control and licensing order placed by the United States on the export of coal to all countries, even to the countries of the Allies, including the United Kingdom and her colonies and protectorates. Mr. Crothers added that the Fuel Controller, C. A. Magrath, was in New York making arrangements for Canada's supply of fuel from the United States.

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## WOMAN CHOSEN AS PRESIDENT

Mrs. Mary C. C. Bradford  
Elected to Succeed Mr. Ale  
as Head of National Educa-  
tion Association

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

PORTLAND, Ore.—Mrs. Mary C. C. Bradford, Denver, State Superintendent of Schools in Colorado, was elected president of the National Education Association at its annual meeting on Friday, to succeed President Robert J. Ale, who automatically becomes a vice-president. The vice-presidents elected are: Mrs. Josephine Corlies Preston, Washington State Superintendent, Olympia; C. O. Williams, county superintendent, Tennessee; A. B. Kent, New Mexico; E. C. Elliott, chancellor University of Montana; L. M. Hines, Indiana State Superintendent, Crawfordville; John A. Widoe, president University of Utah; Anna Webb Blinn, Texas; W. M. Shasta, Florida State Superintendent, Tallahassee; R. H. Wilson, Oklahoma State Superintendent, Muskogee; Walter W. Haviland, Harrisburg, Pa.; Mary Schenck Woolman, manager National Association for Promotion of Industrial Education, Boston; treasurer, J. Matthews, president of Arizona State Normal.

The resolutions adopted declare: "Our supreme wish is to give the full measure of service for the sacred cause of our country and the Allies in defense of democracy and righteousness. We pledge to President Wilson and the National Administration and authorities of our respective states that we will conduct all educational affairs committed to our care with this spirit, putting aside, for the moment, consideration of all other interests, however important."

They also favor development of collegiate and professional education for trained leadership; further and improved development of industrial and vocational work in technical schools; encourage genuine military training in schools and institutions; urge definite provision for teaching thrift and conservation; land extension department; land grant colleges and other institutions be strengthened; and that patriotism be taught by every teacher of whatever grade. In conclusion, the teachers pledge themselves to work with untiring devotion for the establishment of a triumphant peace administered by a "league of nations" upon the basis of national loyalty extended to world citizenship.

Edward O. Sisson, State Commissioner of Education of Boise, Idaho, on "National Education and World Policy," before the general session on Friday evening. He said, in part: "We want a world safe to live in; but unless profound changes are made, this war may well be followed by another. Some of these changes are being wrought before our wondering eyes. But education also is supposed to have a share in making nations and the world. The cause of this war is the exaggerated national ego. Every nation believes itself the chosen people of God. It feels chosen to govern all, to rule the world, but when they feel chosen to rule, trouble follows. Through the interworking of racial character and their situation in the middle of Europe, the Germans have become the terrible example of the exaggerated national ego. But all nations are affected: English, French, Americans; also Russians, Italians, Poles, even Turks and Mexicans.

The schools have done their share in fostering the exaggerated national ego. Here again, through quite natural causes Germany is the supreme example of deliberate, indefatigable, century-long culture of the national ego, to a point where no cosmic forces could avert a clash and a catastrophe.

"It used to be proper for individuals to brag and boast, to play the bully; that was found to be incompatible with friendly social relations, and is under the ban. From now on it will be prohibited for a nation to play Goliath to the rest of mankind."

"We still need a new and different education; the old education simply won't serve the turn. We must cultivate the ego less and the socius more. We need not less patriotism, but more and wiser—and broader; but we also need more and wiser and broader humanity."

## EXEMPTION GRANTED TO JACOB EPSTEIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—An appeal for exemption in the case of Mr. Jacob Epstein, the well-known sculptor, recently came before the Law Society Appeal Tribunal. Exemption had been refused by the local tribunal on the ground that a sculptural artist only suffered temporary inconvenience by serving in the Army. Mr. Epstein was represented by Mr. Newbolt, K. C., who said that the position occupied by his client in the art world was exceptional. Some of the members of the Holborn tribunal had been in favor of total exemption. The tribunal had been anxious that Mr. Epstein should cover himself by doing work of national importance in his spare time, and he had searched about, but had found that the classes of work proposed were not suited to him. The third tribunal that Mr. Epstein came before was of opinion that he might "win fresh laurels in the trenches." Mr. Epstein, said Mr. Newbolt, was a man quite unlike anyone else in the country, and his work was very valuable with reference to national memorials. He hoped he might get a commission to design the Kitchener

memorial in St. Paul's. Lord Fisher had been much impressed, Mr. Newbolt stated, with the artist's work of a national character. The application for Mr. Epstein's exemption was originally brought by the authorities of the British Museum, the National art collection, and the Wallace collection, who made it on the grounds that the question was one of national importance. Mr. Epstein had many unfinished works now in hand.

The military representative said that the question was whether or not it was a one-man business. It was decided that the appeal should be allowed principally on the ground of the "national interests." Exemption was granted for three months, with leave to apply again. The tribunal would give no undertaking to renew the exemption then, and the chairman remarked it would all depend on the needs of the Army in the future.

## PEDRELL OPERA SONG AT COLON THEATER

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—According to a practice started three years ago at the Colon Theater, a work by an Argentine composer has been put into the schedule of the Italian opera season, which Messrs. da Rosa and Mocchi direct. This year the native work is the "Stratagem of Love," by Carlos Pedrell, a little curtain-raiser, which was produced on June 7, in double bill with Puccini's "Le Rondine." It was sung in French by Mmes. Pardo and Barzanti and Messrs. Crabbé and Azzolini. The conductor was Mr. Marinuzzi. The piece is in comedy vein, is carefully wrought and is of almost too delicate musical texture for a large opera house. Its dramatic matter is taken from the French poem, by Tristan Klingsor, entitled "La Duègne Apriovisee." It was well received by the public and the composer was called to the stage with the singers to acknowledge the applause.

Mme. Maria Barrientos made her first appearance of the season on the evening of June 9, singing the rôle of Rosina in "The Barber of Seville." She won the most enthusiastic applause of any artist who has appeared on the Colon stage since the season began. Her associate singers were Mr. Hackett, as Almaviva; Mr. Crabbé, as Figaro; Mr. Azzolini, as Bartolo; and Mr. Journet, as Basilio.

The next artist of high distinction scheduled to appear is Mr. Caruso.

Mme. Barrientos and he left the United States by the same boat, but she came directly to Buenos Aires, whereas he stayed over for a short time in Brazil.

## "CALIBAN" TO RUN THROUGH NEXT WEEK

Owing to the heavy demand for tickets, it has been decided to continue the run of "Caliban," the Percy MacKaye masque, which has been given during the past fortnight at the Harvard Stadium, through next week. This evening has been designated French night in observance of the French national holiday commemorating the fall of the Bastille. Consul-General Flammand is in charge of the special committee. Colonel Paul Azan, Lieutenant Girardeaux and Commandant de Révière will occupy a box at the left of the French Consul. It is hoped that General Vigier will be present. The seven British Army officers in charge of British recruiting in Boston, headed by Lieut.-Col. Le Grand Reed, will occupy a box. Another box is taken by Colonel George F. Quinby of the Massachusetts Coast Artillery, with his staff. Still another group will be Col. James L. McAvity of the Twenty-sixth Overseas Battalion of St. John, N. B., and staff. The Eighth Company of the Massachusetts Artillery is to drill on the Yellow Sands at 8 o'clock. Captain Baum will have 125 men and the Reserve Officers Training Corps Band. Tonight, after the performance, the participants will be tendered a ball on the Yellow Sands. The audience is invited to remain and witness the scene.

## NEW YORK NOTES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Percy Grainger, the pianist, who is now an enlisted musician in the Coast Artillery Corps of the regular United States Army, is with the Fifteenth Band at Ft. Hamilton. He plays the oboe and the saxophone. Mr. Grainger's next important production in the concert world will be a choral piece, "The Song of Democracy," which will be performed at the Worcester, Mass., music festival this fall.

Albert Spalding, the violinist, has canceled an engagement which he had with the Italian concert manager, Alfredo Carloti of Milan, for a tour of South American cities. His first recital this fall is scheduled to be given here at Aeolian Hall, on Oct. 27.

## MME. PAVLOVA IN "GISELLE"

LIMA, Peru—Anna Pavlova, giving her last subscription performance with her company, made a striking impression on the Lima public in the romantic ballet, "Giselle," by Adam. She has included in her repertoire here "Coppelia," "The Awakening of Flora," "Amarilla," "Walpurgis Night," "Chopiniana," the gavotte of Linke, the minuet of Bocherini, and the Russian dance of Tchaikowsky. She has been assisted by Mme. Plaskovetskaia, Mr. Volinine and other able artists, and has had Alexander Smallens as her musical director.

## SALMON FISHING INQUIRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
OTTAWA, Ont.—A royal commission consisting of Sanford Evans of Ottawa, H. D. Thompson, Victoria, B. C., and F. T. James, Toronto, has been appointed to make an investigation and prepare recommendations with regard to the regulations of the salmon fisheries in Northern British Columbia.

## "GIRL OF GOLDEN WEST" IN LONDON

By The Christian Science Monitor special  
music correspondent

LONDON, England—After attending the Beecham performance at the Drury Lane Theater Royal of Puccini's "The Girl of the Golden West," one could not help reflecting that nowadays they do this sort of thing much better at the cinema. The slow-moving, creaking machinery of the opera stage is too cumbersome for a scenario that depends for its effect on speed and a rather unintelligent excitement. The libretto possesses one virtue, however, it was much easier to understand than the synopsis provided by an anonymous writer on the program. Rousseau and Tolstoy argued that the essential characteristic of opera as an entertainment is its silliness. If the latter described Wagner's "Nibelungen Ring" as "a model of counterfeited art, so gross as to be even ridiculous," what obloquy would he have hurled at "The Girl of the Golden West"? Tolstoy had clearly defined notions as to what is good and what is bad in the subject-matter of art. As the evolution, or unfolding, of knowledge and feeling proceeds by truer and more necessary knowledge and feeling, dislodging and replacing that which is mistaken and unnecessary, so, he contended, speaking now of its subject-matter, that the more art fulfills that purpose the better the art, and the less it fulfills it the worse the art. One may, or may not agree with him, but judged by such a standard, this Puccini-Beecham work belongs to a period considerably earlier than that of its action, 1848 in California, or even 1910, when it was produced at the Metropolitan in New York. The three principal characters are self-confessed thieves and gamblers, and the interest is confined chiefly to the well-meant efforts of a singularly stupid robber, the "hero," who through three acts tries and, in the end fails, to get himself shot or hanged by a crowd of obliging miners, led by the "villain," a strangely attired sheriff, who happens to be in love with the same lady. Finally, the "hero," Johnson, with a rope round his neck, is given two minutes in which to sing his farewell. After a bad quarter of an hour, the patient miners decide on a house punishment. The oldest and wisest of them cuts the rope that binds Johnson, and addressing the "heroine," says, or rather sings: "In name of all, I give him to you. Go, Minnie, good-by." Thus these two shadows of the Stone Age depart. As the curtain falls their voices are heard in the distance. "Good-by, my California, good-by."

In this revulsion, no excuse is needed for giving the libretto pride of place, for the composer has himself almost completely subordinated his music to mere illustration. In the words of the program, the music in "The Girl of the Golden West" is a continuous commentary on the action, changing in character almost from bar to bar. Here, again, by the way, one is reminded of the cinema. One of the greatest masters of opera wrote in 1781: "Music should reign supreme and make one forget everything else. . . . In an opera it is absolutely necessary that Poetry should be Music's obedient daughter." Gluck reversed this declaration of Mozart's and "sought to bring music to its true function—that of helping poetry to strengthen the expression of the emotions, and the interest of a situation . . . and to make it what fine color and the happy arrangement of light and shade are to a skillful drawing." Wagner, as Romain Rolland points out, sought to establish a compromise (perhaps an impossible one) between music and speech, and to create the new lyric drama. On the other hand, Berlioz protested vigorously against Gluck's "impious theory" and Wagner's "crime" in making music the slave of speech. In his laconic way he wrote to the Princess of Wittgenstein: "I am for free music. Yes, I want music to be proudly free, to be victorious, to be supreme. I want her to take all she can, so that there may be no more Alps or Pyrenees for her. But she must achieve her victories by fighting in person, and not rely upon her lieutenants. I should like her to have, if possible, good verse drawn up in order of battle; but, like Napoleon, she must face the fire herself, and, like Alexander, march in the front ranks of the phalanx. She is so powerful that in some cases she would conquer unaided, for she has the right to say with Medea: 'I, myself, am enough!'"

The musician cannot claim, of course, that opera is a purely musical form. It assembles all the arts, and Stravinsky, who believes that music "can be married to gesture or to words—but not to both, without bigamy," has given us a model work, "The Nightingale," in which the arts meet, not to fall out, but to fraternize. This may seem rather heavy artillery to bring up against the poor "Girl of the Golden West," but in that work the arts suffer from being in bad company and are as thoroughly uncomfortable as the characters. Obstructed from the start, Puccini's music never frees itself from a humiliating bondage. If the art of opera is ever to become really democratic in its appeal, one of its first tasks will have to be the scrapping of the outworn conventional operatic formulas. In "Boris Godunov" and "The Nightingale" the Russians have pointed the way and proved that silliness is not indispensable, even in an opera house.

Of the performance little need be said, for Sir Thomas Beecham aims at general rather than individual excellence. Miss Jeanne Broia was the

best of the three principals, but Mr. Robert Parker as Rance, the sheriff, and Mr. Walter Hyde as Johnson sang and acted capably. The work of both would be greatly improved by a little more vocal freedom. Mr. Hyde's pleasant quality of tone is marred by effort on his high notes, while Mr. Parker's tone is occasionally over-rough and too "straight" to be sympathetic. Mr. Percy Pitt conducted, and those responsible for the staging made an earnest effort to back up Rousseau and Tolstoy by fashioning Minnie's little gray home in the West almost the full size of the huge Drury Lane stage. She could take quite long walks without leaving her little wooden hut.

## OPERA RECEIPTS TO GO TO WAR SOCIETY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The net proceeds from all the eight grand opera performances to be given at Columbia University during the last two weeks of this month will be donated to the Special Aid Society.

The university's primary plan is to provide for the large number of students coming from all parts of the country to attend its summer session an opportunity to hear grand opera presented in a first class way and by the singers that usually can be heard only during the winter. The motive is entirely educational and the opera season forms part of the summer course, although subscription seats are offered to the public. The performances will take place in the gymnasium, which seats 2100 persons.

The singers include Mme. Claudia Muzio, Mme. Luisa Villani, Miss Maggie Teyte, Luca Botti, and Giuseppe Gaudenzi. Marcel Charlier of the Chicago Opera Company will conduct, assisted by Willis Alling and Cesare Sturani.

## BOSTON MUSIC NOTES

The Pop concerts close tonight in Symphony Hall, with Mr. Jacchia conducting. The program includes the following selections:

Overture, "Mignon," Thomas; waltz, "On the Beautiful Blue Danube," Strauss; intermezzo from "Pagliacci," Leoncavallo; intermezzo from "La Bohème," Puccini; "Dance of the Hours," from "La Gioconda," Ponchielli; "Ave Maria," Schubert; Wilhelm; "Turkish Patrol," Michaels; rhapsody, "Espana," Chabrier; selection, "Kalinka," Friml; waltz, "Jolly Fellows," Volstead; overture, "Tannhäuser," Wagner.

Among the compositions which the awakening patriotism of the times has called out is a setting to the hymn "America," by Miss Frederika Cooke. The piece is in manuscript.

## TERESA CARRENO'S COMMENTS RECALLED

(By an intimate friend)

The key to Teresa Carreño's art lies in the following statements, made in course of conversation one evening after dinner in a friend's house.

Curiously enough the subject under discussion was the bringing up of children, Mme. Carreño saying to a young mother present: "It is not good for your child to fear as you do." She was then asked if she had not found her enforced absence from her children, whom she loved very dearly, a great trial. She answered: "No, without having much orthodox religion, I have always believed implicitly in God. I feel that my art is a mission and that I am but an instrument in the hands of God. This takes away entirely from any sense of my being very wonderful, or desiring great personal success, and also makes me feel sure that the children must be safe while I am doing my duty and working for them." She also went on to say that in spite of much human suffering she had always been able to pursue her calling, knowing that she was only carrying out what she considered herself appointed to do. Then, turning again to her young friend, she said: "Don't you think my trust is very great?"

Anyone who knew Carreño's art intimately could see that it was the big and generous outcome of a big and generous nature. Nothing petty or small entered into her playing or her mentality, and her desire to help humanity and make people happier and brighter showed the reverence with which she approached her muse.

The classics received a joyous, vivid interpretation at her hands, her extreme dignity of bearing asserting itself whenever necessary. The well-worn remark that her playing was like a man's gave her no pleasure, for she herself said, "I do not play like a man; those of my friends who love and understand me could never think so."

The woman and the artist were so entirely similar that it is impossible to write of the one without including the other. Full of strength, charm, vivacity and wit, with the nobler and deeper side well developed, Carreño excelled as a soloist. Her few incursions into the realm of chamber music were less happy and gave insufficient scope to her very individual powers. She did not care for, nor even wish to understand the advanced thought in music.

Full of humor, Carreño loved to tell a story against herself. On one occasion a famous pianist, hearing her for the first time, expressed himself as so overcome that he wished to kneel before her, telling her that her playing resembled the sun, while his (and all others) was merely like the striking together of china plates. A few months later this same pianist met one of Carreño's young daughters at an evening party. Girl-like she was very much impressed at meeting this musical "lion." However, when our anonymous friend was told "This is Mme. Carreño's daughter," he merely ejaculated, "Mme. Carreño's daughter, are you? Charming woman, charming, beautiful too, but" (in a whisper) "she should not play!"

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## SINGING GROUP HOLDS SUMMER MEETINGS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Beginning July 16 the New Singing Society will hold its summer meetings every Monday and Thursday evening in the High School of Commerce auditorium. This society's sole object is to give a good opportunity to every man and woman who likes to sing to get a sound knowledge of music. The society is free to everybody and is becoming a successful center of musical education. Of its work Dr. Henry Van Dyke says:

"I feel that your society is one which will certainly help to harmonize and unify the emotions and thoughts of the people through the influence of music. Upon the existence of such harmony and unity the happiness and welfare of our great democracy and its success in this war depend."

The detailed aims of the society are to spread knowledge of music among the people, to teach young men and women to use their voices effectively, to make everybody realize that by the exercise of a common gift they may become joint producers of beautiful music and not hearers only, to place within the reach of the people the uplifting influence of music through the best vocal compositions, to reveal the pleasure and inspiration which is derived from singing with others, and to make the meetings of the society not rehearsals in the usual sense, but periods of enjoyment, education and recreation.

## MONTREAL'S RECORD REVENUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Que.—The largest amount ever collected at this port in custom and inland revenue receipts for one quarter, was that during the first quarter of the present year. The sum collected was \$14,437,376. This sum takes no account of the revenue received by the Government from the post office, harbor dues, canal tolls and other sources. The increase over 1917 was \$2,091,600.

## MME. MELBA TAKES PUPILS TO COUNTRY

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Not only does Mme. Melba motor from her Australian home in the hills to the Albert Street Conservatorium in Melbourne to give singing lessons, but she also takes her students to Coombe Cottage, where she lives, and gives them lessons amid the beautiful surroundings she has made there. If a student is to sing in public, Mme. Melba is as interested as if she herself were making her first appearance. She spares no effort to make the occasion a great one for the young singer.

A day or so after her recent return from America, two students asked her permission to sing at a patriotic concert.

"Certainly," was her reply, "but you must come to Coombe tomorrow and let me help you with your songs."

The next morning found the two pupils journeying through the fragrant Australian bush toward Coombe Cottage. Arriving on the grounds, they could look off and see a ring of beautiful blue hills. Going into the house, they had beautiful pictures and curios from all parts of the world to look at, and in the music room they saw souvenirs of great personages, including autographed photographs of Tosti, Puccini and Kitchener.

The visitors were greeted by Mme. Melba and were taken around amongst the interesting objects of the room. Again and again they heard her tell them: "You must love the beautiful." Then began a lesson on Puccini's "La Bohème." The world has heard Mme. Melba sing the rôle of Mimì, but few people have heard her explain the music. At times she was the teacher, engrossed in technicalities, then the artist became uppermost, and in her desire to make the student see the beauty of Puccini's work, she herself sang phrase after phrase.

After playing through the score and hearing the two students sing, Mme. Melba cleared part of the music room and showed them how to act. For a while she was stage manager, soprano and tenor, as well as teacher. Her idea was to make the students think they were really in the theater singing to a real audience. By the end of the lesson one student was singing the part of Mimì, the other that of Musetta, as though they thought the most severe critic was seated before them.

"Bravo!" cried the teacher, when they had finished. "That's splendid. Now let's go and play." And true to her word, she took them through the big open door to the garden beyond, and they spent the remaining time amid the flowers and trees and other sights of the estate.

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## HABITAT GROUP SHOWS APACHES

American Museum of Natural History Exhibits Interesting Scenic View of Warlike Tribe of American Indians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The warlike Apaches, the tribe against whom fought many noted American soldiers, including Major-General Wood, are the subject of a new habitat group at the American Museum of Natural History. The Apaches were chosen for the second of the series of habitat groups because they represent the nomadic inhabitants of the Southwest, as distinguished from the sedentary Hopi, whose mode of life is represented in the first group. Like the preceding one, this new group is the joint work of Howard McCormick, a well-known artist of this city, and of Mahonri Young, a sculptor whose work has attracted much attention. Mr. McCormick painted the background from sketches made by him in the Apache country, and he has superintended the general arrangement and lighting of the group.

Mr. Young had modeled and colored the figures from field studies and photographs. The background against which the group is shown consists of mountains near the Salt River in the arid land of Arizona. As the Apache were people of passage in the western country, their dwellings were of the most temporary kind.

In the foreground of the group is a sun shelter resting upon forked sticks and made of bleached branches. Under such a shelter the men and women of the tribe would leisurely ply their vocations in the heat of the day.

Among the figures of the group are a man making arrows, a woman holding her papoose, a woman engaged in constructing a dome-shaped house which she is covering with thatch; a woman covering a basket with pitch so that it may be used in place of pottery, too fragile for transportation; and a striking figure of an Indian mounted on one of the wiry horses of the Southwest. The household utensils used by the Apache were, naturally, different from those employed by the settled tribes which had a fixed habitation.

The Apache were the first North American Indians to obtain horses, and ever since the Spanish occupation they have been known as horse raisers. They made frequent forays into the settlements of New Mexico and penetrated into old Mexico in their quest for horses. The Apache gave much trouble to the pioneers of the West, and the United States Army made frequent expeditions against them.

The capture of Geronimo, the Apache chief, by General Miles, was one of the most stirring incidents of the warfare against the tribe. General Wood, then a young Army surgeon, took an active part in this expedition and was rewarded by the gift of the Congressional Medal of Honor, which corresponds in this country to the Victoria Cross of Great Britain. One of the charms of this realistic group is the setting. A curving river lined with large cottonwood trees with a delicate yellow-green foliage, in the background, suggests a well-watered country. The means of extensive dry tablelands—rise on either side of the valley, while at its head are seen the distant mountains south of the Salt River.

## STUDY MADE OF POLISH POSITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—A correspondent of the Temps sends to that paper an interesting account of the existing situation in Poland which is calculated to give pleasure to the friends of that nation in the allied countries. The rupture between the Council of State at Warsaw and the military authorities of the German army of occupation which has ended in the suspension of the sittings of the Council of State, sheds a light, he writes, on the real character of the provisional Polish Government which had incurred a little suspicion from the French and the other allies on account of the toleration shown toward it by the Russian Government. It also explains the recent evolution of the Polish parties and their progressive concentration round these first national authorities at Warsaw. For it was, as may now be seen, a national government which was growing up bit by bit in the Polish capital and not, as the Germans would have liked it to be, and may even have persuaded themselves into believing it actually was, a sort of German imitation of Polish nationalism after the heart of Vienna or Berlin. Nor is it surprising that this essential fact, known, but hardly publicly announced, by highly placed personages in Polish political circles, should have radically modified their attitude as well as their program.

The former Polish parties were chiefly the outcome of the division of the ancient kingdom between three states, all extremely different, and of the quite natural way in which some of the politicians collaborated more or less directly with the governments of those states, or at least tried to get the best that was available out of the existing state of things. This situation was completely changed, first by the Austro-German occupation of the greater part of Poland and even of Lithuania, and secondly by the recent renunciation, on the part of the Russian people, of its former dominions in that country. From this followed logically a considerable lessening of the influence of those partisans of a policy based on the Tsar's

promises and of those of a policy based on agreement with Austria, and the practical effects of these changes are now becoming visible. The fact that no modification has been effected in the political situation in Galicia has given rise to much mistrust of Austria on the part, not only of the people, who were always frankly nationalist, but of the Polish aristocracy, and among the upper classes who stood relatively well with the Austrian court, and even among those who, up to the present time, have taken their cue directly from Vienna. These elements turned little by little toward the Council of State at Warsaw, which inevitably became the center of attraction for all the Polish nationalists, and this attraction became the greater the more the Council of State showed itself as distinct from the purely military authorities of the German occupation. It has no doubt seemed difficult to understand how the Prussian Government, as a rule so far from liberal, could allow the Poles, under the shelter of the German bayonets to set up a purely Polish institutions throughout all the regions gained from the Russians. The explanation of this apparent anomaly is very simple, the Imperial Government, grappling with the most terrible military difficulties on the western front and with all the great economic complications throughout the Empire on its hands, and very disappointed by the results of its attempts at forcible military administration in Belgium, found itself obliged to leave some of the questions on the eastern front for a time unsolved in order to assure, at all costs, a relative tranquillity. However that may be, the Council of State at Warsaw making the widest possible use of the forced tolerance, if not the benevolence, of the German authorities, has carried on the administration of the finances, education, etc., for more than a year as the acts of a Polish Government, which, if not independent from an international point of view, was at least autonomous from the national point of view, quite a sufficient reason to make it serve as a means of unifying all parties.

Perhaps this Government hoped, at first, to be able to maintain a sort of moral neutrality between the two groups of belligerents. But neutrality with regard to German imperialism is an impossibility, and the Council of State must have finished by opposing a direct refusal to the Prussian requirements and this proud attitude drew to it all the former Austrophiles and Russophiles who were still better judges of opportunities than of principles. The solemn declaration made recently by highly placed personages at the universities of Lvoff and Cracow could not fail to find an echo in occupied Poland. If the political unity of the ancient kingdom is still far from realized, it is more than a shadow, for its moral unity is accomplished. Whatever the designs of the chancelleries may be, it is a fact which for the future must be taken into account and it is round this little nucleus of purely Polish institutions, patiently built up by patriots in Warsaw, that the nation has begun to find itself. Faithful to its friends and prudent with its enemies, careful to make the most of every political circumstance, it is raising its head little by little as did formerly the great Italian nation, which was even more dispersed among rival powers. No doubt it is the realization of this vigorous and rapid renaissance which has prompted the brusque change of attitude on the part of the German authorities. The Prussian Government is not one to hesitate at a reversal of its most formal promises. After having attempted to lead Poland astray by the spectacle of a united Poland under German protection, it has given way more to the requirements of the Pan-Germans, going back to the program of Tannenberg and the annexation to Prussia of "colonial territories." This change of front cannot but serve to strengthen the Polish idea of a united Poland, and the Entente may find in it the basis of a peace which less than ever can be a "German peace."

## POSTAL AIR SERVICE IN ITALY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy—The first aeroplane authorized to carry mails left Turin for Rome on May 22 at 20 minutes past 10 o'clock and reached the Centocelli aviation ground at Rome at a quarter to 4. The aeroplane, which bore the inscription, "Experimental Air Post, May, 1917, Turin-Rome-Turin," carried a mail consisting of letters and post cards. Signor Ferra, Minister of Post and Telegraphs, was unable to be present at the arrival of the aeroplane, but he was represented by the Director-General Commendatore Eugenio Delmatti. The pilot, Lieut. Mario de Bernardi, went, immediately after his arrival, to take letters from the authorities and the citizens of Turin to the Prime Minister.

## INCREASED WAGES IN TORONTO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont.—As a result of a recent agreement entered into between newspaper publishers and representatives of the printers, stereotypers, pressmen and mailers for a wage increase, Toronto's six daily papers will pay their 445 employees \$58,918 per year more than formerly. Printers' wages have been increased \$4.50 per week, stereotypers' and pressmen's \$3.50 and mailers' \$2.

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## SAMUEL ROMILLY

Samuel Romilly had all the Englishman's love of Paris and excellent opportunities of seeing it. He crossed the Channel whenever his legal duties permitted, and in 1788 took a prolonged holiday in the French capital with his friend Dumont. They started out with the avowed purpose of amusing themselves, and they were fortunate in arriving in time for a court function, the reception of the ambassadors of Tippoo Sahib. So Romilly saw the Court at Versailles in all its splendor and gaiety.

Romilly saw much else besides the glories of Versailles. He noted the contrasts with which Paris was full. Visiting the Bicêtre prison in company with Mallet du Pan and others he was shocked at what he sees. Mirabeau asks him to write down his impressions and on Romilly doing so he translates them and publishes them in pamphlet form. In 1781, years before, Romilly, in his observant way, had noticed that the French were much less gay than they were commonly said to be, and though a M. de Luc thinks otherwise, remarking that he had never seen in England the mirth and gaiety which appeared on the countenance of the French, Romilly is not moved from his opinion and says that if the French were happy, then they were more so than we, for if they were discontented because in their situation "it is not possible that they can be happy till their souls are debased to a level with their condition." On the birth of the Dauphin, Romilly is surprised at the order posted up in the streets enjoining the citizens to illuminate their houses on three successive nights, and to shut up their shops, and commanding the officers of the police to look to its execution. He notices that the public buildings are well lighted up, but that in many of the private houses there appears only one glimmering lamp at each window, hung up, he says, not in token of joy, but of reluctant obedience to the Sovereign's will. When finally the Revolution came, he hails it joyfully. I am sure I need not tell you, he writes from London, how much I have rejoiced at the Revolution which has taken place. I think of nothing else, and please myself with endeavoring to guess at some of the important consequences which must follow throughout all Europe. . . . It will perhaps surprise you, but it is certainly true, that the Revolution has produced a very sincere and very general joy here. It is the subject of all conversations; and even all the newspapers without one exception, though they are not conducted by the most liberal or most philosophical of men, join in sounding forth the praises of the Parisians, and in rejoicing in an event of such importance for mankind. For, congratulate Mirabeau on my behalf.

Two years later, seven days after the King's flight on the night of June 20-21, Mr. Trail, an English barrister and a friend of Romilly's, writes to him that good order and tranquillity reign in Paris, and that there is complete indifference among the people concerning the royal family. When the King was passing in the coach which was bringing him back to Paris, a man in the crowd remarked, "Voilà vingt-cinq millions perdus, pour un Louis gagné!" The day the King went off, it was a very common reflection that the nation would save 30,000,000 francs a year, explains Trail. He also tells of the remark of the little Dauphin when Pétion and Barnave got into the carriage with the royal family. Examining the legend on Barnave's buttons, once after another, at last said, "Vive libre, ou mourir par la guillotine." Half an hour before the coach went by in the Champs Elysées, an officer rode by calling out as he passed "Chapeau sur tête," an order which was punctiliously observed.

After the Revolution, in 1802, from his rooms in the Hotel de Courlaire in the Place de la Concorde, the clement Place Louis XV, Romilly makes an entry in his diary on the cultivated condition of the land through which he passed on coming to Paris. It was entirely under corn and there were a number of new small farmhouses. He notes that the condition of the middle and lower classes seemed to have much improved. But there were many grumblers at the new régime; among them Talleyrand's secretary, who shocks both Charles Fox and Romilly by expressing the opinion that nothing could restore good morals and order in the country, but "la route et la religion de nos ancêtres." He knew, he said, that the English did not agree, but then they knew nothing of the people. Romilly had personal reason for knowing that in large letters at every street corner had not permeated to the small affairs of life. Attending the opera to see the first performance of "Tamerlan," and going thither in a hackney car-

riage, to rest his own horses, he found on leaving his box at the close of the performance that he was obliged to wait till almost everybody had gone. "Every gentleman's carriage had precedence over our contemptible coach." It was not the only discrepancy between creed and practice which he remarked. The star of the First Consul was rising, and he refers to the Bonapartes as "the present reigning family," and contrasts "the fresh splendor and magnificence of their habitations" with the neglected appearance of Versailles and of Marie Antoinette's Petit Trianon. The St. Cloud Road, too, is "crowded for many hours with the carriages of persons going to and returning from the levee of the First Consul, or rather of Madame Bonaparte." Having known Talleyrand previously, he is asked to a dinner party at Neuilly. Talleyrand treats him rather "de haut en bas," and except for the conversation which he has with Charles Fox, next whom he sits at dinner, he is bored by the whole entertainment. He remarks that the dinner and the assemblage after dinner were so grave and solemn "that one might have conceived one's self rather at the court of some little German Prince than in the house of a man of good society in Paris."

## CENTRAL KITCHENS PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The first meeting of the Advisory Committee on Central Kitchens appointed by the Lord Mayor from among the members of the Food Supply Committee, the Domestic Science Sub-Committee of the Metropolitan Committee for War Savings, and the Communal Kitchens' Committee has taken place at the Mansion House. The Lord Mayor, who presided over the meeting, said that he left it to the committee itself to appoint representatives of workers' associations later on. So many different interests were brought together by the committee that it should be able to coordinate the work and investigations on the subject in such a manner that if the necessity for feeding the people of London centrally should ever arise, it would be able to produce the best possible scheme for doing so. It would be desirable that such kitchens should conform with a general policy. The committee appointed the Lord Mayor as chairman, Mr. J. T. Bibby deputy chairman, and Mrs. Earle honorary secretary.

## AMERICAN MEDICAL UNIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The King and Queen lost no time in receiving the American medical unit which recently landed in England. Soon after their arrival in London they were received in the grounds of Buckingham Palace, just now sweet with the scent of the lilac and gay with rhododendron clumps in full flower. The King and Queen were accompanied by the Prince of Wales and Princess Mary and the American Ambassador and Mrs. Page, and the ceremony took place on the terrace of the palace overlooking the lawn. At the foot of the steps the surgeons and their commanding officer were drawn up with the 60 nurses forming two lines behind them. In a few appreciative words the King welcomed the "first detachment of the American Army" to arrive in England, after which the American Ambassador presented the doctors in turn with whom Their Majesties cordially shook hands. The nurses were then presented in their turn, the King and Queen shaking hands with each.

## CANADA BARS OLEOMARGARINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BROCKVILLE, Ont.—It would appear that the farmers of this district are not in favor of any letting up of the legislation in regard to the admission of oleomargarine into Canada. The Cheese Board which has already placed itself on record as being opposed to the importation of this substitute for butter, recently passed another resolution, which is to be forwarded to the Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister of Agriculture, requesting that no modification be made of the present law dealing with the subject.

Spain's recent political crisis

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain—As mentioned in cable dispatches from the European Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor, the feeling of extreme tension at the moment of writing continues. An impression prevails that the Government cannot master the difficulties of the situation, but circumstances are aggravated by the fact that no alternative seems immediately available, and a fairly general conclusion is that what with interior and exterior difficulties the country has now reached an impasse from which it can only be liberated by some drastic measure. Members of the Government state that the difficulties with the army which have naturally aroused such a grave and widespread apprehension, have been solved for the time being, and that the reforms asked for will be granted. It is feared, however, that this army difficulty is far too great and deep-seated to be glossed over in this way. The simple truth, so much disguised, is that the army is almost in a state of revolt. A large number of circumstances have contributed to this condition of things. It is wholly wrong to feel as some do, that pro-German feeling on the part of the officers is to any extent responsible, and that the army would be averse to Spain entering the war with the Allies. Failure of one measure of military reform after another that has been presented to the Cortes, the miserable inefficiency of the army in Morocco, where Spain for her interests has been reduced to appealing to the brigand Raulist, for his assistance, and other circumstances have caused the prestige of the army to fall lower and lower at the time when militarism elsewhere is in the ascendant. The section of the army, chiefly the infantry, concerned in the new movement, declares that the Government has wholly failed to profit by the lessons of the war with America, and that the delay in reforming and strengthening the army, as to which three or four days and weeks of speechmaking in the Cortes with nothing done, seriously imperils the defenses of the country, as well as the prestige of the army. With a view to improving the state of things committees of defense were formed by the officers of the infantry, and these committees among their other activities sent commissions on traveling expeditions through Spain for the purpose of obtaining signatures to the program of precedents they had adopted. It is said that such a commission that passed through Madrid a few days ago had obtained over 6000 signatures to its petition. Upon this matter being brought to the attention of the Government in such a way that it could no longer be ignored, the Minister of War, General Aguilera, who has only been in office since Señor Garcia Prieto became Premier, gave orders to these Juntas de Defensa that they must dissolve, but they refused and a number of officers were immediately arrested and put in prison. Fortunately at this dangerous crisis events did not take the worst turn, and now the officers have been released, and their demand that their committees of defense shall be recognized appears to be complied with.

The most responsible journals, however, give grave warnings to the Government. El Diario Universal, the organ of the Count de Romanones, urges that the problem affects not only Barcelona, but the whole of Spain. It interests the whole army and the infantry especially. The conflict, says the journal, is not exclusively military, it has its repercussion in all classes of society. It is important to reestablish confidence in the army, upon which devolves the duty of maintaining order. The gravity of present events demands great energy to conquer all difficulties in the interests of the country and the throne. The conservative journal La Epoca, considers that the necessary satisfaction must be given to the army, which complains of being utterly neglected. "Today, as

in December, 1915, it is necessary to give the whole of our attention to the military problem. The reorganization of the army is an urgent matter; it should be undertaken without hesitation, separated from every political question as a national work of the first importance." The Herald de Madrid declares that the best informed persons of all parties agree in saying that the general situation demands an immediate change of Government. An interview with a prominent political personage is published in El Liberal in which it is stated that the present Premier, Señor Garcia Prieto, has suffered considerably from the circumstances in which the Count de Romanones gave up the premiership in his message to the King, in which he declared that neutrality was no longer compatible with the dignity of Spain. The result was that Garcia Prieto had come to be looked upon everywhere as a Germanophile, which was far from being the case, and that the allied countries regarded him with suspicion and coldness. This, it is said, is a great mistake.

The political crisis culminated when Señor Garcia Prieto handed his resignation to the King, with whom he had a long consultation. The King immediately summoned the presidents of the Chamber and Senate to the Palace and also had conferences with all political leaders. The provincial governors were informed of the crisis and its causes by telegraph. The utmost anxiety and excitement were manifested in political circles and the feeling was universal that this was no ordinary Spanish ministerial crisis, but that a situation of extreme gravity had arisen. In this dilemma the general opinion was that it would be best for Garcia Prieto to hold on, if possible, and persuasion was brought to bear upon him by leaders of all parties. The King was in consultation with him and others until late on Saturday and again on Sunday, and eventually it was agreed that Garcia Prieto should continue in office. (Señor Prieto later resigned and was succeeded by Señor Dato.)

## ECONOMY IN BREAD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The National War Savings Committee have announced that, although the exact figures are not yet available, the official reports received by the Ministry of Food for the month of May show that the national bread consumption declined very considerably during that month. It is anticipated that the full figures, when they are available, will show that a greater economy has been effected in cereals than it seemed possible, at one time, to hope for. This decrease is especially noteworthy when it is remembered that the reduction has taken place at a time when there were no potatoes to be had. In normal times a lack of potatoes would have meant a large increase in the consumption of bread.

## RECRUITS FOR CANADIAN ARMY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FREDERICTON, N. B.—Instructions have been received by Lieutenant-Colonel Guthrie, officer commanding the Two Hundred and Thirty-sixth Overseas Battalion to take part in the drive for Canadian and British recruits for the Canadian forces which is to be opened in New York on July 16. He is to report in New York on that date with the McLean-Killip Fine band, and it is considered probable that Chicago will also be visited. This is the same body which carried out a recruiting campaign in Boston, Mass., and which was so highly successful.

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"There was a sergeant-major in this hole, shaving as calmly as if there were no such things as shells flying around. I said to him, 'Man, sergeant-major.' I said, 'you aren't a sergeant-major.' Says he, 'I left my fear by the side of the Lousie.' That's the river that Elgin stands on. And we had a bit of a crack then. He told me he had been an athlete in his day and when he told me his name, I knew him for a man famous on the cycle track. We were talking away about Elgin and Fluscarden and Mosstowrie, and about people thereabout, when suddenly a Fritz turned up at the crater lip. How he got there heavens only knows, but we were a bit mixed up with the Germans near and far. This fellow had an ugly look as if he meant mischief, but it didn't disturb the sergeant-major much. He just laid down his razor and picked up his rifle and bayonet, and sauntered out with soap down one side of his face.

"Fritz had a bomb in his hand, but he dropped it, without drawing the safety pin, and he up with his hands. The sergeant-major rounded him up into the shell hole, dropped him, and the German held up the mirror till he had finished his shave.

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"There was a sergeant-major in this hole, shaving as calmly as if there were no such things as shells flying around. I said to him, 'Man, sergeant-major.' I said, 'you aren't a sergeant-major.' Says he, 'I left my fear by the side of the Lousie.' That's the river that Elgin stands on. And we had a bit of a crack then. He told me he had been an athlete in his day and when he told me his name, I knew him for a man famous on the cycle track. We were talking away about Elgin and Fluscarden and Mosstowrie, and about people thereabout, when suddenly a Fritz turned up at the crater lip. How he got there heavens only knows, but we were a bit mixed up with the Germans near and far. This fellow had an ugly look as if he meant mischief, but it didn't disturb the sergeant-major much. He just laid down his razor and picked up his rifle and bayonet, and sauntered out with soap down one side of his face.

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## ECUADOR HIT BY LIVING COST

Daily Wage of Laborers Not Enough for Necessities of Life at Present — Municipalities Plan Measures of Relief

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The cost of living has been gradually rising in Ecuador for some time and has now reached a point where, coupled with the low value of the sucre, the laborer finds it difficult to procure sufficient of the necessities of life from his daily wage, says a Commerce Report.

The war has favored business in the Republic through increasing prices for the commodities that Ecuador exports. Further, there is a ready market abroad for vegetables, cereals, and fruits sufficient to absorb many times the quantities at present produced; but while efforts are being made to prohibit the exportation of these products, in order to assure a home supply, nothing is being done toward encouraging agriculturists to increase their acreage—a course that would give not only a home supply but a surplus for export as well. On the other hand, the prohibition of the export of gold and the promulgation of a decree releasing banks of issue from redeeming their notes in gold on demand have so diminished the purchasing power of the sucre that exchange now stands at 2.60 whereas the normal rate is 2.055 (i. e., \$0.3846, against \$0.4867 normally).

At Quito the cost of such indispensable articles as milk, meat, and bread, none of which are imported to that part of Ecuador, is higher than ever known—to relieve which the municipality is considering an energetic intervention to compel reasonable and just prices. In Cuenca and other towns of Azuay Province, according to El Tren, the prices of foodstuffs have so increased that the people are actually suffering. Torrential rains have inundated the land and destroyed all seeds planted, and it is feared there will be even greater want next year. The same newspaper states that at Chagnahurco prices of foodstuffs have also increased; for example, corn and potatoes to 2.40 sucres per 25 pounds, peas and beans to 3 sucres per 25 pounds, loaf sugar to 3 sucres per 25 pounds, flour to 40 centavos (100 centavos equal 1 sucre) per pound, shelled barley to 30 centavos per pound, and lard to 80 centavos per pound.

In Quayaquil the prices of the necessities of life have risen above all reason. Flour and lard (both imported) are, respectively, 25 and 85 centavos per pound; potatoes are 5 centavos, lentils 25, onions 20, sugar 20, rice 15, beans 15, coffee 30, string beans 5, yuca 5, and native cheese 10 centavos per pound. Lettuce is 10 centavos, and cauliflower and cabbage 25 centavos a head; small pumpkins, 20 centavos each; oranges and plantains, 1 centavo apiece; corn on cob 30 centavos and leeks 10 centavos per dozen; milk, 30 centavos per liter (liter equals 1.057 quarts); tenneries, 40, and other meat 30 centavos per pound. These are all domestic produce. The prices mentioned are considerably below those current one month ago, owing to the action of the municipality, which now publishes on a bulletin board prices considered reasonable.

With the purchasing power of the sucre where it is, the foregoing quotations represent many times those of two years ago; and as wages have not increased, the laboring classes are forced to purchase only the very cheapest foods obtainable, rice and bananas forming the principal articles of diet.

## ENGINEER FROM JAPAN TELLS OF RAILROAD PLANS

Is Studying American Lines to Aid Changing of Japanese Lines to Standard Gauge

DALLAS, Tex.—Motohito Tsuda, civil engineer of the Railway Board, Imperial Japanese Railways of the Government General of Formosa, Japan, who recently was sent to this country to study American methods of dealing with railroad problems, with especial reference to maintenance of way, has consulted with several officials of the Texas & Pacific Railroad, in this city.

Mr. Tsuda said, according to the News, that his Government's object in sending him to the United States was primarily in connection with the contemplated replacing of Japan's 800-mile system of narrow gauge railroads, as soon after the war as the Nation's coffers will permit, with standard gauge tracks and equipment. Although Japan has extensive iron mines and rolling mills in its Manchurian and Korean holdings, the demand for iron products far exceeds the available supply, thus necessitating the purchase of practically all railroad supplies from this country, he said.

Forty-five years ago British engineers were called into consultation and prescribed narrow gauge railroads for Japan, on account of the mountainous and irregular contour of the country's surface. This system has worked well, and proved valuable to Japan because of its low upkeep cost, he said. As traffic grows in both the freight and passenger departments, however, the Nation is anxious to replace the narrow gauge railways with equipment of greater carrying capacity and heavier type. Although not more than 2000 miles of standard

## GAUGE RAILROAD HAS BEEN BUILT THUS FAR IN JAPAN, ALL RIGHTS OF WAY, TUNNELS, BRIDGES AND OTHER GROUND WORK NOW BEING INSTALLED ARE DESIGNED TO ACCOMMODATE STANDARD GAUGE RAILROADS.

Work on the plans formulated by Japan prior to the beginning of the European war, in which a gradual extension of the governmental railway system was contemplated, was necessarily curtailed by the upward trend of steel prices in this country at the outset of the war. Construction has virtually been discontinued for lack of rails and other supplies.

Mr. Tsuda said that as far as he knew no plans for the construction of additional railroads in either Manchuria, Korea or China have been or will be projected by his Government. Freight and passenger revenues are almost equal on the Imperial Japanese railroads, Mr. Tsuda said. The average passenger haul of Japan has been estimated at between 14 and 15 miles, the short distance being accounted for by the larger number of suburban steam railroads as compared to the long railroads.

In his tour of this country Mr. Tsuda has traveled from San Francisco to New York and from that city as far south as the Panama Canal. He expressed great enthusiasm over the large eastern trunk lines, but for conditions most analogous to those in Japan, the South has proved most interesting to him, he said.

His chief interest lies in the various American methods of grading rights of way, setting ties, laying track, connecting tracks and similar problems, the efficient solution of which has earned for the American railways an enviable reputation in the Orient.

The numerous hills and high grades in Japan prevent a normal maximum speed of more than 35 miles an hour, but accident and the mortality traceable to railroads in that country are noticeably less than in the United States, he said.

Mr. Tsuda will be in this country probably until the first of 1918. He is anxious to study English methods of railroad administration, especially under war conditions.

## DECREASE SHOWN IN UNITED STATES FOOD EXPORTS

New York Banking House Gives Figures on Grain Shipments—Conditions Before War Noted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Figures compiled by the National City Bank of New York show that the amount of food supplies sent from the United States to neutral countries in Europe at the present time is much less than that sent in the earlier years of the war, though more than in the pre-war period, when the markets of Russia, Germany, Austria, Hungary and Rumania were open to neutrals.

Neutral countries everywhere, since the beginning of the war, have taken much larger quantities of merchandise from the United States on account of not being able to obtain supplies from Russia, Germany and Austria. The supplies received from Great Britain, France and Belgium have been materially reduced.

The latest Government figures of exports by articles cover 10 months ending April, 1917. These show that the exports of wheat to neutral Europe were 39,000,000 bushels against 47,000,000 bushels in the corresponding months of 1916, and 54,000,000 in the same months of 1915. For the 10 months ending April, 1914, all of which preceded the beginning of the war, the wheat exports to the countries which are now called "neutral Europe" were 20,000,000 bushels.

Flour exports to neutral Europe in the 10 months ending April, 1917, were 3,690,000 barrels, against 4,724,000 in the same months of 1914. Corn to neutral Europe in the 10 months of 1917 was 13,000,000 bushels against 11,000,000 in the corresponding months of 1916, and 22,000,000 in the same months of 1915.

Bacon exported to neutral Europe in the 10 months ending April, 1917, was 22,000,000 pounds, against 21,000,000 in the same months of last year, and 60,000,000 in the corresponding months of the year preceding, while for the 10 months ending April, 1914, the total was 26,000,000 pounds.

Even the figures of total value of all kinds of merchandise sent to the neutral countries of Europe, show in most cases a decrease, despite the fact that values per unit of quantity of the merchandise exported to them at the present time are higher than one year or two years ago. Total exports to Denmark, for instance, in the 10 months ending April, 1917, were \$45,000,000, against \$47,000,000 in the same months of 1916, \$71,000,000 in the corresponding months of 1915, and \$13,000,000 in the 10 months of the fiscal year 1914, a period entirely preceding the war.

To Sweden the exports of the 10 months ending April, 1917, were \$40,000,000, against \$46,000,000 one year ago, \$72,000,000 two years ago, and \$12,000,000 in the corresponding period immediately preceding the war. To Netherlands the total for the 10 months of the current fiscal year was \$97,000,000, against \$80,000,000 in the same months of last year, \$123,000,000 in the corresponding months two years ago, and \$93,000,000 in the same months of 1914, a period entirely preceding the war. Norway shows a larger total for 1917 than in 1916 or 1915, the total value of our exports to that country in the 10 months ending April, 1917, being \$64,000,000, against \$44,000,000 in the same months of last year, \$36,000,000 two years ago, and \$8,000,000 in the 10 months of the year preceding the war.

## TIMBER SAID TO BE PLENTIFUL

Speaker at Salesmanship Conference Declares That Wood Enough for Needs of National Defense Is Easily Obtainable

DETROIT, Mich.—"Backed by 2,800,000,000,000 feet of standing timber, and an annual cut of some 40,000,000,000 feet, there can be no question about the ability of the lumber industry to meet all demands upon it for the timber needed for the national defense," declared R. S. Kellogg, secretary of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, before the annual world's salesmanship conference here. "The industry has the raw material, the machinery for conversion, and large supplies of the finished product ready for service. There is at least 8,000,000,000 or 10,000,000,000 feet of lumber already manufactured at the saw mills, and perhaps as much more in the many retail yards and distributing centers throughout the country."

"There is no other material used for construction purposes that combines in such a high degree the qualities of universal availability and workability. Wood can be had everywhere on short notice; it is transported on almost any kind of railroad equipment, subject to little damage en route, and can be used by all—chisel, saw and plane quickly fitting it for a multitude of purposes. Weight for weight, wood is stronger than steel or any other material that may be substituted for it. Its durability is sufficient for all common uses, while by the selection of certain species or the chemical treatment of other species, it can be made to last indefinitely. One of the most useful properties of wood is its nonconductivity of heat. Wood is one of the best insulating materials we have, which makes proper wood construction cool in summer and warm in winter."

"The world has built with wood since the beginning of time and the return to the use of wood in the present national crisis is striking evidence of the serviceability of this universal material."

## UNITED STATES HOTEL IS SOLD

The United States Hotel property on Lincoln Street has been sold to Alonzo W. Perry by the owners, George W. Crocker, Charles Francis Adams, Augustus P. Loring and Horace D. Chapin, trustees. There is a land area of 48,877 square feet with several brick buildings thereon, all assessed for \$951,700. It is the intention of the purchaser to erect a fire-proof building especially adapted to the needs of the leather district, upon the expiration of all leases. The broker was Claude C. Leitner.

## REAL ESTATE

**PURCHASED LAND IN WESTON**  
Edward M. Peters of West Medford has purchased through the office of Poole & Bigelow from Hannah E. Sibbey, about an acre and a half of high wooded land fronting on Church Street in Weston, on which he intends building an all the year round residence.

**BROOKLINE AND STURBRIDGE**  
Mrs. Anna Holmes has sold her dwelling property, 145 Naples Road, Brookline, to Mrs. Mary F. Quirk of West Newton. The house contains 14 rooms with all conveniences, and there is 8000 square feet of land.  
Mrs. F. C. Brown has sold her small farm of 27 acres, located on the Charlton Road in the town of Sturbridge, Worcester County, to George Morrill of Boston. There is a modern bungalow, carriage house and other outbuildings. The advertised price was \$6500. The Chapin Farm Agency made both sales.

**SALES OF SUBURBAN PROPERTY**  
C. A. Morrill has sold property situated on Kendall Avenue, Sherborn, consisting of six acres of land, a modern house, also stable and carriage house. Walter Draper et al. took title.  
Final papers have passed in the sale of property situated on Webster Street, Needham Heights, consisting of three acres of land, a modern seven-room house, and outbuildings. Clarence H. Weaver of Newton, conveyed to Samuel W. Kingman.

Final papers have gone to record in the sale of property on Plain Street in Wayland, consisting of a modern house, poultry house and three acres of land. This property is situated in the village of Cochituate and borders the lake of the same name. Byron L. Case of Boston, Mass., conveyed to T. B. Ross of Greenfield, Mass.

Another property reported sold is situated on the old Hartford Turnpike, so-called, Bellingham, Mass., consisting of an eight-room house, stable and poultry houses. Margaret I. Curran conveyed to James Morrison and wife.  
Final papers have gone to record in the sale of property situated on Brook Street, Framingham, consisting of 10 acres of land, a house of eight rooms and outbuildings. Mrs. Martha N. Neal conveyed to the Rev. Orrin Baker of New Hampshire.

Final papers have gone to record in the sale of property situated on Park Avenue, Weymouth, consisting of a good-sized lot of land, together with and eight-room house and the usual outbuildings. Ada L. Wright conveyed to John I. Webster and wife. Henry W. Savage, Inc., were the brokers in all these sales.

Abbie E. Driscoll has sold the estate 140-142 North Main Street, Med-

ford, comprising a new two-family house with modern improvements, and 5000 square feet of land. The total assessment is \$6200. William O. Peterson, buys for occupancy.  
The sale of an estate on the north side of Chester Road, Belmont, is reported.

It comprises a new two-family house with modern conveniences and 5100 square feet of land. The grantor was Percy C. Peters. The purchaser E. O. Fitch, has already taken possession. Isabel Brady and Helen Crawford have sold their estate, 73 Central Avenue, Everett, comprising an eight-room house with modern improvements and 3900 square feet of land. The purchasers are Robert and Catherine Carruthers.

The Wilbur W. Parsons farm on Dewey Street, Spencer, is sold, comprising eight acres of land nearly all of which is tillage. The buildings comprise an eight-room farmhouse and several other out-buildings. The purchaser was Joseph Listowich. The Edward T. Harrington Company were brokers in all these sales.

## BRIGHTON TRANSACTIONS

J. Sumner Draper and Mark Temple Dowling have purchased from Frank McLeod two three-story brick apartment houses located 133 and 135 Cheswick Road, Brighton, together with 8674 square feet of land. As the property is new it is not yet assessed.  
In connection with the above transaction, Messrs. Draper and Dowling conveyed to Frank McLeod, title to the premises 165 Chestnut Hill Avenue, being six frame buildings with 137,450 square feet of land, taxed on a valuation of \$30,200.

Another improved property sold consists of a stucco dwelling on Long Avenue near Alliston Street, owned by Ralph Whitehead which carries an assessment of \$9000 including \$1500 on 3776-square feet of land. The purchaser is Eva L. Short.

## BOUGHT IN ROXBURY

Marie Falda has taken title to an estate at 41 Wyman Street, Roxbury, consisting of a frame house and stable together with 10,236 square feet of land owned by the Marie Lins Estate. The assessed valuation is \$6500 including \$3100 on the land. The same buyer also bought the adjoining lot of land owned by Ferdinand Lins, consisting 5000 square feet and assessed for \$2000.

## NORTH, WEST & SOUTH END SALES

Charles E. Merrill has sold to Meyer Berman, title coming through the Italian Realty Trust and John W. Flavin, the four-story brick mercantile building at 213 Hanover Street, North End. The estate is assessed for \$41,700 which includes \$27,300 carried on 1364 square feet of land.

Boston Penny Savings Bank sold to Joseph Rosen, dead coming through William N. Ambler, the two four-story and basement brick houses at 21 and 23 Temple Street, West End. This property is valued by the assessors at \$28,000 and the 2380 square feet of land is taxed on \$14,300 of that amount.

A parcel in the South End owned by Alonzo Price and situated at 123 Pembroke Street has been sold. There is a four-story and basement well front brick dwelling and 1440 square feet of land, all taxed for \$9000, of which the lot carries \$2600. Frances E. Gardner is the new owner.

## BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:  
Tremont St., 1627-1629, rear, Ward 14; Luigi Gardella, M. J. Mastrangelo; brick garage.  
Cottage St., 160, Ward 2; G. Barbarelli, M. J. Mastrangelo; alter tenements.

## ENLISTMENTS, RESTRICTED

Orders were received at the Boston Navy recruiting office today to restrict enlistments in the Boston District to 24 men a week until further notice. For several weeks the Boston office has been enlisting an average of 125 recruits a week, but owing to the large number of volunteers the naval training stations are full to their capacity and until the present congestion is relieved restrictions will be imposed upon the number of recruits. Congress has authorized a full war strength of the Navy of 164,000 men as compared to approximately 60,000 previous to the war. Today the Navy has 128,000 enlisted men and the other 36,000 will be recruited as training facilities are available.

Wabash Ave. Shop  
BETWEEN  
Madison & Monroe  
The Golf Shop  
State St. Shop  
FIFTH FLOOR  
Stevens Building  
CHICAGO

**Annual Sales Continue**  
All Departments Offer Remarkable Reductions. Stocks are quite complete and there is a wide assortment of styles and colors and a good range of sizes. The following items, selected at random, bespeak the splendid values offered:

Women's Street Shoes, from \$4.75.  
Men's Summer Suits, \$11.85 up.  
Women's Silk Sweaters, 25% off.  
Women's Sport-Tex Suits, \$18.50.  
Golf Bags, \$2.25 up; Golf Clubs, \$1.95.  
Women's Smart Tailored Hats, \$2.00 up.  
Men's Golf or Street Shoes from \$4.95.

MAIL ORDERS Catalogue on Request. CHARGE ACCOUNTS

## SOCIALISM SAID TO BE NEXT STEP

Mr. Spargo Outlines Plan Whereby Liberal and Idealistic Forces in United States Can Be Brought Into Service

NEW YORK, N. Y.—John Spargo, the socialist writer and lecturer, outlines a plan by which liberal and radical forces could get together in the United States on a program for democracy. Says Mr. Spargo:

"What I had in mind was the development of a new party, essentially and fundamentally socialist, but cast upon very different lines from the Socialist Party. One of my friends described what I have in mind in a very apt phrase the other day. He said, 'We need a party on broad lines that will gather up the idealism of the country and make it efficient.' It is quite evident, I think, that socialism was never so strongly entrenched in the minds and hearts of the people of the United States as today. Everywhere people are thinking and speaking of socialism with great interest and sympathy. Only the Socialist Party fails. It is in disrepute all over the nation. Now, I believe that this socialist interest and sympathy can be gathered up into an organized force. I know that my mail each day is loaded with letters from socialists who desire to see a new Socialist Party upon broader lines than any we have had."

"Then, there are the people in the Prohibition and Progressive Parties, who are essentially socialists but who have not found it possible to ally themselves with the Socialist Party. Furthermore, the great movement of the farmers in the Northwest and in Oklahoma, especially, ought to have taken place under the auspices of the Socialist Party, and would have done so had the party not been so utterly out of touch with American life, and incompetent to interpret it. From these various elements there will be developed, I think, a new social democratic party, which will from the beginning assume an influential place in the national political life."

"Specifically, the party that I hope to see emanate from the discussions of the last year or so will definitely set itself against the liquor interests and declare for total prohibition. There can be no future for any radical reform social party in this country which does not take that position. The party must not be indifferent to the great moral challenges inherent in our American conditions. It must stand for full political and industrial democracy. Personally, I think it will be necessary for the party to provide a definition of these terms which are so loosely used in current political discussions. Does political democracy deny a place to the experts, for example? Does industrial democracy imply agreement with the conditions of syndicalism? These and many other questions must be carefully and authoritatively answered. I believe that the new party must make a more careful analysis of the agrarian problem than has yet been made by any party."

"In a general way I can forecast the platform of the new party, I think. It will stand for: Social ownership and democratic control of the essentials of our industrial life; removal of the fundamental monopoly in land by taxation of rental values; the most complete protection of labor in industry, with support for every movement for the betterment of working conditions and increased power for labor in Government and industry; legislation to protect the interests of all agricultural workers and such control of transport and market facilities as will protect the consumer; prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicants; democratic internationalism and the organization of the world to insure peace and the freedom and independence of all peoples."

## STREET PIANOS NOT HEARD IN TORONTO

TORONTO, Ont.—During the last few weeks there has been a remarkable exodus from Toronto, and the city was conducted so quietly that the city was unaware of the event, says the Mail and Express. Today the street piano with Italian girls and their picturesque peasant costume, are things of the past.

With the first days of spring the migration started, and since then one

by one the street pianos and their fair owners have bid farewell to the city, until today there are but two pianos left, and these only operate on odd days, and generally restrain their music to the vicinity of the "Ward." All told, it is estimated that almost a score of pianos went from Toronto, and in the majority of cases their owners departed for Hamilton, though two stopped off at Toronto to try their fortune in that place.

The absence of street music in the city has been laid to a lack of appreciation of the citizens for this form of entertainment. During the past year the income derived from the pianos has been such that the owners had hard work to make expenses, and one by one they gave up the hopeless struggle of trying to unite purse strings by harmony. Just before leaving for the far-off "green fields" of Detroit one fair young organ grinder confided to a member of the Italian colony that in the last year she had not made more than \$2 per day during her rambles about the city streets. As it takes two to operate an organ, this averaged less than \$6 per week each. During those "lean weeks" preceding the exodus, doubtless many of the young Italian girls thought enviously of the good old days when the street piano was an innovation. When Mrs. Maricocchie, who still lives on Center Avenue with her husband, first started to tramp the city with a piano the "pickings" were large. In fact, it was a poor day that did not reward her efforts with \$25, and week in and week out for some years she trudged the streets regularly, seldom failing to bring back less than her \$25 per day in coins received from her appreciative customers.

In the later years other competitors entered the field and the number of pianos gradually increased until at last there were over 25 operatives daily plodding the city streets. Of course the income derived became less, but it is said to have seldom gone below \$10 per day, until last year, when the great slump came. No reason has been assigned for this sudden closing of the pocketbooks on the part of the city, although it is possible that the war and the high cost of living may have been the cause. In any event, one by one the pianos left, or where their owners still remained in town they were put away in storage and now only two pianos remain to entertain the children and enliven the streets with their music.

While it is not generally known, the upkeep of a street piano is large. The initial outlay is \$175, to acquire the instrument. Then the journeying over the pavements often snaps some part of the mechanism and this comes high to replace. Also, it is necessary frequently to have the cylinders changed, and to do this the piano must be shipped to either New York or Philadelphia, where the British houses that manufacture the pianos have branches. The cost of giving a piano a new tune comes to \$50, besides which the owner must also pay duty to bring back the new tune into Canada.

Therefore, when the Italian girls and their men-folk noted that their musical efforts only netted them about \$1 per day during last year they were forced to depart for other cities, where street music had a higher monetary value.

## SHIPPING NEWS

Mackerel were in good supply at the fish pier today. Wholesale prices were 13 cents per pound for large and seven for small. Arrivals: Mary F. Curtis 40,000 pounds large and medium, Little Fannie 10,000 small, Ethel 18,000 small, Mary F. Ruth 7000 small and Three Links 6000 small.

One trip of swordfish was landed at South Boston today, the schooner On Time having 46 fish. Wholesale prices were 17½ cents per pound. There was one trip of groundfish on hand also, the schooner Viking having 28,500 pounds of cod and pollock. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundredweight: Haddock \$7@7.50, steak cod \$12, market cod \$6 and pollock \$7.50.

Arrivals at Gloucester include: Harmony 13 barrels salted mackerel, traps 40 barrels, whiting 20 barrels, herring, Ralph Brown 140,000 pounds fresh fish, Catherine 240,000 fresh fish, 7000 halibut, Mary F. Sears 140,000 fresh fish and Mildred Robinson 70,000 salted fish and 80,000 fresh fish.

## HOME CANNING POSSIBILITIES

Vegetables to Value of \$216,000,000 Produced in United States—Plea for Increase in Canned Goods Output

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The gigantic possibilities of the home-canning industry in the United States this summer, when it is so eagerly hoped that the production of the vegetable gardens everywhere will be vastly increased over the normal output, are set forth in a bulletin issued by the National Geographic Society from its Washington headquarters. The bulletin is a part of a communication to the society from William Joseph Showalter.

"One fourth of our country's diet consists of vegetables—products of the truck garden, and yet, next to Australians, Americans are the world's greatest meat-eaters. Our census returns show that we produce, exclusive of potatoes and sweet potatoes, vegetables to a value of \$216,000,000. "The tomato takes first rank, with a \$14,000,000 production to its credit; the onion contributes exactly one half as much to the total as the tomato, while corn makes a successful bid for third place; watermelons get fourth place with a production valued at \$5,000,000, and cantaloupes add \$4,000,000 more to the total. Green beans and green peas are \$3,000,000 crops. These figures deal almost entirely with the production that gets to the city market and not with the vegetables raised for consumption on the farm."

"There is probably no farm house in all the land so poor as to be without its vegetable garden and its truck patch, and between the dried beans, corn, peas, etc., and canned cucumbers, beets, tomatoes, ketchup and what not, the thrifty rural housewife takes her family into the winter with the assurance that there will be no dearth of vegetables."

"The food administration of the Government is now pleading with the women everywhere to increase their output of canned goods so that the amount of vegetables which ordinarily goes to waste may, this year as never before, be decreased to a positively 'irreducible minimum.' If the products of the vegetable garden figure extensively in the world's diet, they play no greater role than the products of the orchards, the vineyard and the berry patch. The total yield of these, according to the last census, is worth \$222,000,000 a year.

"Orchard fruits are produced in America to an annual value of \$140,000,000. We produce a bushel and a half of apples per capita, a third of a bushel of peaches, two quarts and a half of strawberries, and other things in proportion. Grape vines and citrus trees yield \$22,000,000 worth of fruit a year, while our berry crop is valued at \$29,000,000. While most of our fruits and vegetables come to us in their natural state or canned, the country annually produces millions of dollars worth of dried fruits—a production which figures more largely in other parts of the world than in our own."

## CONVENTION REPORTS

The committee on state finance has reported asking to be discharged from consideration of the amendment prohibiting the granting of the credit of the State, or of any city or town, to any enterprise and forbidding the State, or any city or town from taking stock in any enterprise, so far as the proposition relates to cities and towns and that that matter be referred to the committee on municipal government.

Thus far there have been 180 reports filed, leaving 121 to be made by 5 o'clock Monday afternoon, which is the time limit for reports. It is expected that there will be some requests for extension of time, but not many. Evidence increases that the number of favorable reports in all will be a very small percentage of the 301 different amendments which were filed with the secretary of the convention.

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## WHAT THEY SAY IN SOUTH AMERICA

Translations are from the Spanish, especially for The Christian Science Monitor.

A South American comment on the aspects of rural life in the United States was sent to La Nación (Buenos Aires), from a correspondent in Knoxville, Tenn., recently. As printed in the Buenos Aires newspaper this comment ran in part as follows:

"After almost five months at the University of Tennessee, I begin to consider myself acclimated to these surroundings, which are so different from ours and of which people who know only the northern part of the United States have no adequate idea. Having given myself altogether to agricultural matters and to learning the language, I have made some observations which may be of some use if communicated to my fellow countrymen. I have had called to my attention especially the feminine factor as related to the agriculture of this country. More than two years ago the Minister of Agriculture addressed a circular to more than 55,000 women of the country districts throughout the agricultural sections of the United States, requesting them to state their chief needs and to tell how the Federal Government could be of assistance to them. The replies received from 48 states showed the existence of important and very diverse problems in feminine agricultural life in the United States.

"Perhaps the most important problem indicated by these replies is the isolation in which the life of the North American agricultural woman spends herself, an isolation which she considers inimical to her well-being, and thus the lack of sufficient ability for proper understanding of the needs of the farm household appears more complicated.

"Very opportunely I send to our Government the result of this inquiry, which affected the interests of at least 7,000,000 farm women, or, let us say, 15 per cent of the inhabitants of that sex in the whole United States. I suppose this material may be valuable in the management of our farms, since the proportion of women who take part in rural affairs in Argentina ought to be about the same as in this country, and the same problems which have here presented themselves will be repeated there. It occurs to me that something has been done by our Minister of Agriculture, but if I am not mistaken by a system of schools, in place of appealing directly for the advancement of agriculture through the agricultural elements as is done successfully in this country, especially here in the South, where this action of the Government is proposed not so much to make masters and diploma-holding experts as to develop even to a small degree the general ability of the inhabitants, and, above all, that of the field worker.

"It is characteristic of the United States administrative system always, wherever possible, to associate experience with the Government undertakings; and so, in the investigation to which I have referred, the questions were addressed to the pioneers of each agricultural district in order that, through the knowledge gained in the apprenticeship, they may give their opinion upon the problems of feminine rural life. The old farmers believe, with the Government, that woman is the economic and moral center of the farm.

"Here, according to what I see, investigations tend to put results into practice immediately. The inquiry as to women is responsible, among other publications, for a pamphlet by the Department of Agriculture entitled, 'The Farm Kitchen as a Workshop.' It is calculated in this pamphlet that there are some 7,000,000 farms in the United States and, in the same way, an equal number of kitchens and women who are obliged to take part in the conduct of the farm kitchen. To promote the development of this essential division of the farmhouse, describing and advising the many improvements that can be introduced into it, is to stimulate better living for 7,000,000 households, and, consequently, to promote powerfully the agricultural well-being of the country.

"The Government has in view, with this betterment of farm life, not merely the material but even more, a moral development. The country life of the foreign immigrant, or of one who comes from populous centers, is much more tolerable. The man readily gains a fondness for the land, and if he is of another nationality, binds himself completely to the customs of the country. It is observed that the sons of rural immigrants are more American than anybody, and this result is attributed to the care which the Government gives to the betterment of country life. More than any other thing, agriculture has contributed to raise up a new race in the United States, the product of the mingling of immigrants and established farmers, which forms the backbone of the country and is the foundation of the coming race, whose energy will spread beneficially from the country to the cities.

"Our Republic, a new country of great agricultural preeminence, whose fields are worked principally by immigrants, has greater need than any other for careful attention to the well-being of its farmers. On the contrary, the inhabitants of our country districts do not settle down, and their sons often have a tendency to drift to the popular centers, where living conditions are not bound up with the land and are more elevated by reason of being less laborious and offer a greater number of diverse amusements."

## GIFT OF BOOKS FROM FRANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau.

BERKELEY, Cal.—The Republic of France has recently given to the University of California a collection of 7000 volumes representing achievements of modern France in the fields of literature, art, science, philosophy, and history, this collection having been one of the French exhibits at

the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. The Minister of Public Instruction of France has also sent to the university specially designed and engraved book plates for insertion in the volumes.

## DEVELOPMENT OF AEROPLANE RAPID

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

LONDON, England—Major-General Henderson, Director-General of the Air Service, took the chair at a meeting of the Aeronautical Society when Capt. B. C. Hicks, R. F. C., delivered a lecture on modern airmanhood. Captain Hicks declared that airmanhood had advanced during the war more than it would have done in eight or ten years of peace conditions. The advance, he said, seemed to have been along what might be called conventional lines, that was to say, improvements on standard designs, and no good results had followed from any departure from that standard. The furthermost departure from what he called standard was a very slight one and that was the triplane. The results obtained with the quadplane had not justified the experiment.

Captain Hicks said he considered that the present-day performances were due far more to improvements in engines than to improvements in machines, and chiefly through the increase of horsepower. In some cases obsolete types had been rendered serviceable by fitting an improved type of engine.

With regard to the future, Captain Hicks said that, apart from the boundless commercial possibilities, he was more and more convinced that if they found it necessary to have a huge Navy and to maintain, for instance, a two-power standard to protect their island, the same standard in the air must also certainly be adopted. That circumstance would in itself guarantee a great future for aeroplanes.

There was a great need, said Captain Hicks, for an instrument which would show an airman whether he was on an even keel when he was flying in the clouds. He proceeded to give instances of the difficulties of flying under such conditions; nothing but the machine could be seen, there was no fixed point visible, the only means by which the airman could tell if he was flying in a straight course was by his compass and his air speed. The compass should give him his direction horizontally and the airspeed his direction vertically. After the lecturer had discussed several points of special technical interest, he said that he considered the most marked development in the modern machine was its wonderful capacity for climbing to a great height in a short time.

The average height flown on active service at the beginning of the war was 4000 or 5000 feet, because not many of the machines then in use could, with the impedimenta carried, rise much higher. A height of 20,000 feet was reached on some occasions nowadays, and if progress continued at its present rate it would become quite a usual thing to reach heights a great deal beyond that figure. The question of the cold experienced at such altitudes, would, Captain Hicks said, have to be carefully considered by designers in the future, so that some protection might be given to the pilots.

## AIRCRAFT STUDY IN WIND TUNNEL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau.

PASADENA, Cal.—Contracts have been let for the construction of a wind tunnel building at Throop College of Technology, where researches in aerodynamics will be carried on. Here interesting and valuable experiments with airplanes will be conducted under the direction of Dr. H. Bateman, recently arrived in Pasadena from Johns Hopkins to take up this line of work in which Throop College is one of the pioneers. The work takes on added significance from the recent announcement by the War Department of the plan to send an army of aviators abroad.

Dr. Bateman, who will have charge of the work, is a mathematical physicist, and his immediate investigations will relate to the stability of airplanes during flight, with which study the mathematical study relating to aerodynamics is chiefly concerned. This aerodynamics laboratory has been designed in consultation with Government experts in Washington and experts of the Curtiss Company in Buffalo, and the wind tunnel and apparatus to be used in connection with it represent the latest ideas in laboratory study of the science of aviation.

## METHODS OF SHIPLOADING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

GLASGOW, Scotland—Mr. P. Donald, managing director of Rowson, Drew & Clydesdale (Limited) recently gave a lecture to 200 young mercantile officer cadets training with H. M. S. Worcester, in which he described the progress which had been made since ancient times in transporting cargoes between ships and the shore. He stated that antiquated as well as modern methods were still in use, for instance at Port Said salt was shipped very much in the same way that stones were carried by the slaves when the Pyramids were being built in Egypt. Of late, said the lecturer, progress had been made in the introduction of new apparatus for unloading and loading ships quickly. He illustrated his lecture with lantern slides and described how cargo can be shipped or discharged from ships into warehouses, trucks, or barges, without passing through men's hands in any way, and explained that by such use of mechanical appliances time and labor are saved and the cargo transported in a better condition.

## PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

John Lawson Burnett, who is standing sponsor in the United States Congress for legislation proposing deportation of all nationals of the Entente powers, and the drafting of all alien enemies to do farm or mechanical labor, is chairman of the House Immigration Committee, and has for many years been a champion of immigration restriction. Steadily in Congress after Congress—he first became a national legislator in 1899—he has pushed for stricter control of the right to gain residence in the United States. Not unnaturally, therefore, does he step in at this juncture to lead in action that would tend to draw more sharply the lines between natives and aliens. Mr. Burnett is an Alabama lawyer, a "self-made" man, with much native ability and rare tenacity of purpose. Prior to entering Congress he had training in the Alabama Legislature.

Andrew Jackson Cobb, a leading jurist of Georgia, formerly prominent as a practicing lawyer and as a Supreme Court Judge, and now eminent as a teacher of law and a writer on legal and educational topics, has risen up to rebuke his State's United States Senators for their obstructive tactics in Congress, and for their covert hostility to the President and the national war policy. He is being hailed with praise by the press of the State and by the people, and is showing a form of civic patriotism that is inspiring political action hostile to the futures of Senators Smith and Harwick. Judge Cobb is a native of Athens, Ga., where he always has resided. His general education was obtained at the State university. A Democrat in politics, he has served often as delegate to and president of party conventions. Both as a legislator and as a citizen lawyer he has done much to promote revision of the State law, and to improve procedure in the courts. Several of the best of the State educational institutions have drafted him for the post of trustee. In short, he stands for the highest type of Georgian citizenship; hence the weight of his present indictment.

Señor Sanchez Guerra, Minister of the Interior in the new Spanish Cabinet, held that office in the Maura Cabinet of 1903, and under the same leader he subsequently held the portfolios of Agriculture and Commerce, reverting again to the Interior in the last Dato Cabinet.

Morris Hillquit, who is to be the Socialist candidate for the mayoralty in the coming election in New York City, is a Russian Jew, arrived in the United States in 1886, and settled in New York City. He had been educated in the Gymnasium at Riga. Before long he decided that his field of operation in the new land was as a lawyer, and in 1893 he won the title of LL. B. and began to practice the calling. He still does so in the intervals between authorship and socialist propaganda, for in 1888 he formally allied himself with the Socialist Party, and has been prominent in its councils ever since. He was one of the delegates, named by the recent national convention to go to the Stockholm conference, whose passports were denied by the Department of State. He is well known in European socialist circles by reason of his participation in the conferences held at Amsterdam, Stuttgart, Copenhagen, and Brussels, and also because of his books. He is the best historian of the socialist movement in the United States that has appeared.

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## BY OTHER EDITORS

More Dangerous Than Spies

NEW YORK WORLD—"This whole liquor matter has put the Food Bill into a muddle," complains Senator Simmons, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee. Was there ever any other object on the part of its sponsors? Unless the object was to muddle the Food Bill, there is no apparent object whatever in this miserable exhibition of fanaticism, hypocrisy and treachery. This controversy can be straightened out very quickly if the Senate wishes to straighten it out. The varying votes on the different liquor amendments indicate no sincerity of conviction whatever on the subject of prohibition, and are additional testimony to the sinister motive back of the attempt to make the measure so unpopular that it will be unenforceable. The compromise which was proposed by the President and generally agreed to was fair and just. It was not given up in the Senate in the public interest. It was not thrown aside for the good of the country. Unless the Senate disposes of this measure without further delay, the American people may rest assured that there are influences at work in Washington which are far more dangerous to the United States in war than anything that has yet been done by German spies.

Local Taxes During the War

LOS ANGELES TRIBUNE—Exactly in the degree that the members of the City Council succeed in rendering service of value to the people during the next two years will they find satisfaction in the positions they have been chosen to fill. Probably the greatest duty and the most important service which can be performed by the new Council at this time is to reduce the cost of city government to the very lowest possible figure. So long as the present war continues, not one penny of the taxpayers' money should be expended by the city government if such expenditure can be avoided. The people are willing to be taxed heavily for the support of the war. Whatever the cost of the war, they will bear it cheerfully. But, while the people are straining every financial resource to meet war expenditures, they expect every branch of local government to practice the most rigid economy.

A Nation With New Interests

MONTREAL STAR—The American President has begun to discuss European politics with a relish and a knowledge of detail which would



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sound entirely at home in the British Parliament or the French Chamber. He has a policy regarding Poland, regarding the Czech-Slovaks (whom it would have puzzled some American statesmen to place on the map), regarding the Balkans, the Turks, the Finlanders and the Ukrainians. "Bagdad and beyond" come under his purview. The relations between Serbia and Austria have to do with his conception of why his country is at war. This is entirely as it should be. The United States could not long have continued to think and act as if it were in another planet. The day that Admiral Dewey steamed into Manila Bay, the prowess of his warships cut into foaming ridges the placid calm of American pacifism and insularity. His guns boomed the requiem of Monroism. It took some little time for even the thoughtful among the American people to realize this grim fact. But they know it now.

Ready for Airplanes

ST. PAUL DISPATCH—Spokane has made an announcement, and while it seems largely for advertising purposes, it may contain a germ for the future, and therefore Spokane is entitled to the benefit thereof. It is a brief notice, as follows: "The selection and assignment of regular landing stations for airplanes of all kinds in Spokane will be one of the first duties of the new City Planning Commission. Spokane will be one of the first cities in the United States to lay out and maintain regular landing stations for passenger, freight and postal airplanes." That man would have been hoisted who, when the first motor car made its appearance, predicted the millions of cars now whizzing over the country. Perhaps there is more that is practical and foresighted than fantastic in Spokane's preparation for the reign of the airplane. We make history

rapidly these days. The end of the war may bring on the air era without warning, and in that case Spokane will be ready. And landing places in urban centers for airplanes are not located in the twinkling of an eye.

## INLAND WATERWAY TRAFFIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

MAYENCE, Germany (via Amsterdam)—The project for the linking up of the Danube and the Rhine was discussed at a recent meeting of the provincial diet of the Province of Rhine-Hesse, and a resolution was adopted cordially approving the scheme. The provincial diet, it ran, welcomes most warmly the action taken by the Bavarian Government in connection with the construction of a waterway between the Rhine and the Danube. It sees in the creation of this new traffic nerve between the west and east of Europe an important means for the preparation and maintenance of close political and economical relations between Germany and her allies, and expects from the proposed waterway a powerful stimulus to inland waterway traffic, and consequently to the entire trade and industry of all the districts traversed by the new canal, especially of our small homeland. The provincial diet records its expectation that the undertaking will meet with every support on the part of both the Imperial, and the Grand-Ducal Hesse Governments.

## NEW MEXICO PROSPEROUS

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Dr. J. J. Shuler, Mayor of Raton, N. M., who arrived in Los Angeles yesterday, told a Tribune reporter that the development in every line throughout the State of New Mexico is very marked at present, and that a great deal of new agricultural land is being opened up by farmers from the Middle West and the East.

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## FARMERS AIDED IN HARVESTING

State Council of Defense and  
Other Agencies in Nebraska  
Doing Effective Work in  
Helping to Care for Crops

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

LINCOLN, Neb.—A compact organization of the forces of producers and consumers in Nebraska is being effected through the agency of county councils of defense, directed by the State Council, which is calculated to result in a co-operation never before possible. The immediate object of the organization is to insure to the farmers a sufficient supply of labor to care for and harvest the crops they have planted as their part of the compact to provide the Nation and its Allies with foodstuffs, and, second, when these crops are gathered, to provide a system of marketing that will insure their proper distribution and the largest return to the producer.

The State Council of Defense, selected by Governor Neville, its head, contains representatives of all the important industries and businesses of the State, together with labor. Its first concern was to organize each county on a general plan of practical usefulness. Immediately upon the effecting of the county organization, its first duty was to open a farm labor enlistment agency, at which recruits for farm work were enrolled, and where applications for help were listed. No fees were charged for the service.

Prior to this the State Council had secured the cooperation of the State University authority and the State Educational Board. Through these agencies nearly 1000 students at the university, the agricultural college and the State normal, were marshaled and sent to the farm trenches. Practically all of these were boys with farm training, and therefore all the more valuable for the services demanded. From this source and through the farm labor enlistment agencies, which were opened in every community where a need existed, the first battalions that had to do with the corn planting were recruited. The task upon which these organizations are now embarked is the enlistment of men to aid in the cultivation and harvesting of the crops.

Groups of high school boys, eight to ten in number, with a responsible leader, and carrying dog tents and blankets for camping out, are being organized through the Y. M. C. A. to supplement the wheat harvesters available if the survey now in progress determines this necessity.

Farm labor in the Middle West has been extremely scarce and costly in recent years, and the average farmer has been compelled to change his type of farming to meet these conditions. In addition to that, during the peak-load season, he has had to utilize the entire family for as many hours as daylight lasts. This has led, as the Nebraska farm surveys, taken by the department of farm management of the State Agricultural College show, to such diversification that makes possible the permanent employment of help all the year. In this diversification, says H. C. Filley, at the head of that department, the farmers have been able to make a greater profit during favorable years than at intensive farming or in grain farming alone. For this year, at least, he cannot be weaned away from those practices in which experience has shown him his best profit lies. If the city men can make good this year in supplying him with the help he needs for harvesting and marketing the enormous crops that good weather will bring, his activities may be widened next year.

This condition of affairs has made necessary the doubling and trebling of ordinary city and town lot gardening. Through the schools, through the newspaper appeals and through practical demonstrations of the vital necessity existing for individual effort at cutting the cost of living, most of the intensive farm burden in Nebraska has been transferred to the shoulders of the town people.

The State Council of Defense plans, if necessary, when harvesting is due, to ask for the release from manufacturing plants of available and competent men to assist in that operation. It will occupy itself during the summer also in securing the establishment of municipal markets where farm produce may be sold in bulk to middlemen and by these direct to consumers.

## CANADA GRANTS SHIP PRIVILEGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—As one of the results of the war situation, shipping in inland waters in Canada is very scarce, and consequently the Government has passed an order-in-council which permits United States vessels "to engage in the coastal trade of Canada between Lake Superior ports and Montreal, without penalties being imposed, for the remainder of the calendar year of 1917." This regulation is to remain in force so long as the United States grants similar privileges to Canadian ships.

An order has also been passed to the effect that "no application for the transfer of a British ship from a port of registry in Canada to a port of registry outside the Dominion shall be made or granted without the consent in writing of the Ministry of Marine and Fisheries."

## CIVIL SERVICE AND FARM WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—The local branch of the Organization of Resources Commission of Ontario has made a proposal to the Government that the members of the civil service should be

appealed to to devote three weeks' vacation to the service of the country by working on farms. The delegation waited upon the Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister of Agriculture; the Hon. W. J. Roche, Minister of the Interior, and the Hon. T. Crothers, Minister of Labor, and it is stated that the ministers received the proposed most favorably, but it has not yet been learned how the members of the civil service will receive the suggestion. There is a great need for men on the farms, one of the delegates saying that in one district there was a call for 500 men for getting in the hay crop.

## COBALT DISPUTE NOW BEING SETTLED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COBALT, Ont.—There are evidences that the trouble between the mine operators and the miners in this district is working out satisfactorily. A number of mines have posted notices of which the following is a fair sample:

"After a conference with a committee representing this mine, it has been decided that starting July 1, the bonus which has been paid monthly will be discontinued and will be added to the present base wage and paid in the form of a base wage. The following change of rate has been granted: Crusher men \$3.50 for nine hours, skip men \$3.50 for nine hours, teamsters \$3.25 for nine hours, timbermen \$4 for eight hours.

"It is understood that the scale of wages as it now stands is to continue in effect until such time as the cost of living decreases to a point as low as that existing in August, 1914."

E. N. Compton of the Labor Department was here a few days ago from Ottawa for the purpose of bringing about an agreement between the parties, his opinion being that the differences respecting them being so slight, they should readily be adjusted.

## COMMUNITY DRYER USED IN NEBRASKA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LINCOLN, Neb.—The community dryer is the latest development of the organized effort to conserve the great garden crops that the West is raising this year. The Rotary Club of Lincoln set the example, which is being followed in a number of cases. The club purchased a large outfit for the drying of fruit by the new Gore process, invented by an attaché of the Federal Department of Agriculture. This consists largely of a set of trays upon which the sliced fruit and vegetables are put. Across their surface a current of air is forced, by an electric fan. Within 24 hours the moisture is entirely extracted.

As compared with the old method of exposure to the air, two advantages have been proved. One is the smaller amount of time required and the other is the greater palatability of the fruit or vegetables when they are used. The club furnished the fans, trays and racks, and set these up in one section of the city after another, inviting people to come and make use of them without cost. Further development of the idea is to be made by the State Agricultural College extension service, which plans to send drying plants, portable in form, to parts of the state where they are desired.

## SHIP LAUNCHING FEAT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Que.—A new epoch in Canadian shipbuilding was reached here a few days ago when the Polson Iron Works, Limited, launched four fisheries protection vessels from one set of ways in a single day. About 13 weeks ago six keels of fishery protection vessels were laid, four of which found their way into the water two months ahead of time, while the other two will be launched soon. The feat is all the more remarkable in view of the scarcity of skilled labor.

## TO TEST ANTITRUSTING LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Que.—The legality of the antitrust law which was passed by the Quebec Legislature last session is to be tested. Three restaurant keepers were charged at the instigation of "spotters" with having broken the law, and the evidence for the prosecution having been completed, counsel for the defendants informed the court that he did not intend to call any witnesses as it was his intention to carry the case to the Superior Court to test the validity of the law. This course removed the case from the criminal court for the time being.

## CANADIAN RAILWAY'S NOTE ISSUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Que.—A note to the face value of \$3,000,000 issued by the Canadian Northern Railway became due last Tuesday, and was financed by certain financiers in New York. This statement was given out by William A. Read & Co. The firm has sold a new issue of \$2,700,000 one-year gold notes, which, together with a cash payment, enables the maturing obligation to be retired. The first mortgage bonds of the railway are guaranteed as to principal and interest by either the Government of Canada or by Canadian provincial governments.

## CANADA AS MARINE COUNTRY

OTTAWA, Ont.—Canada has every right to be regarded, with three oceans surrounding it, as a marine country, says the Citizen. There has been growth in this department, from 5693 registered vessels in 1867 to 8772 now, representing a tonnage value of \$30,000,000, and causing Canada to rank tenth among the maritime nations. A marked revival in the shipbuilding industry is already manifest, over against a world need for increased tonnage. It is said that ships to a value of \$60,000,000 are to be built in Canada this year.

## PATENTS ISSUED IN NEW ENGLAND

Government Grants Rights on  
Many Devices Planned for  
Use and Improvement in the  
Home, Trade, Manufacturing

Following is a list of patents issued

In the past week to New England inventors, as reported by Allen & Daggett, Inc., patent attorneys.  
Electromagnetically Operated Horn—Ames, Butler, Lowell, Mass.  
Rotary Engine—Boudreau, John B. Jr., Worcester, Mass.  
Tension Controller—Bresch, Paul, Boston, Mass.  
Marking Paper, Machine for Making Loose Leaf Ledger Paper—Brown, Howard, Springfield, Mass.  
Time-Controlling Draft-Regulating Device—Carroll, Carl H., West Somerville, Mass.  
Ink Fountain for Printing Presses—Clark, Edward L. C., Taunton, Mass.  
Feed Mechanism for Grinding Machines—Drake, Alden M., Worcester, Mass.  
Treating Metal Rods—Edwards, Victor E., Worcester, Mass.  
Electrical Apparatus—Ellis, Alvarado, Lynn, Mass.  
Shoe Sewing Machine—Eppler, Andrew, Lynn, Mass.  
Combined Blender Spring and Pickers—Check, Field, Chester E., Winthrop, Mass.  
Food Compound—Fleming, John C., Boston, Mass.  
Clean—Fraser, Warren F., Boston, Mass.  
Cloth Distributor—French, George W., Danvers, Mass.  
Automobile Signal—Garity, Alfred W., Pittsfield, Mass.  
Railway Signaling Device—Giles, Charles W., Attleboro, Mass.  
Shoe Rack—Hammond, William P., Boston, Mass.  
Garment Support—Hazelton, William A., Boston, Mass.

Means for Joining Frame Parts Together—Horne, Archibald R., Chicopee, Mass.  
Gas Lighting and Extinguishing Apparatus—Innis, George C., Boston, Mass.  
Stitch Separating and Indenting Machine—Keene, George F., Whitman, Mass.  
Skiving Knife—Latham, Albert, Beverly, Mass.  
Yielding Roll—Lawrence, George H., Woburn, Mass.  
Magnet — Loupre, Lionel H., Lowell, Mass.  
Clothes Washer—Masters, William F., Sterling, Mass.  
Labeling Machine—Muslar, Nelson, Worcester, Mass.  
Cornet and the Like—Nelson, Carl L., Boston, Mass.  
Hoisting Bucket—Norris, Almon E., Cambridge, Mass.  
Variable Speed Transmitter—Reece, John, Manchester, Mass.  
Feeler Mechanism for Automatic Weft-Replicating Looms—Rhoades, Alonzo E., Hopedale, Mass.  
Arch Protector for Rollers—Smith, David, Woburn, Mass.  
Mechanism for Producing a Transparent Panel in Paper and the Like—Swift, Willard E., Worcester, Mass.  
Grinder, Wood and Pulp Grinder—Tidmarsh, Harry E., Bangor, Me.  
Railway Coach—West, Carl A., Somerville, Mass.  
Knockdown Receptacle, Trunk Securing Means—Winship, Stephen F., Malden, Mass.  
Reclaiming—Shelton—Material from Compositions—Woodruff, Lewis S., Arlington Heights, Mass.  
Antiskidding Device for Wheels—Wright, Nelson E., Springfield, Mass.

## NATIONAL GUARD CAMPS ARE NAMED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Assignments

of National Guard troops to training camps already selected have been announced by the War Department as follows:

Fifth Division—Comprising troops from Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Vermont, to Charlotte, N. C.  
Sixth Division—Troops from New York State, to Spartanburg, S. C.  
Seventh Division—Pennsylvania troops, to Augusta, Ga.  
Eighth Division—New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia and Virginia troops, to Anniston, Ala.  
Ninth Division—North and South Carolina and Tennessee troops, to Greenville, S. C.  
Tenth Division—Alabama, Georgia and Florida troops, to Macon, Ga.  
Eleventh Division—Michigan and Wisconsin troops, to Waco, Tex.  
Twelfth Division—Illinois troops, to Houston, Tex.

Thirteenth Division—Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Iowa and Nebraska troops, to Deming, N. M.  
Fourteenth Division—Kansas and Missouri troops, to Fort Sill, Okla.  
Fifteenth Division—Texas and Oklahoma troops, to Ft. Worth, Tex.  
Sixteenth Division—Ohio and West Virginia troops, to Montgomery, Ala.  
Seventeenth Division—Kentucky and Indiana troops, to Hattiesburg, Miss.  
Eighteenth Division—Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana troops, to Alexandria, La.

Nineteenth Division—California, Utah, Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico and Nevada troops, to Linda Vista, Cal.  
Twentieth Division—Washington, Oregon, Montana, Idaho and Wyoming troops, to Palo Alto, Cal.

## ARMY ORDERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Army orders have been issued as follows:  
The following first lieutenants of the Signal Officers' Reserve Corps are assigned to active duty: John A. Perry, Robert L. Patten, Willis O. Perry, Luther I. Rose, L. E. Murphy, Edward N. Reeves, Walter Keys, John H. Kirk, Leo McMahon, Charles T. Botvidson, Jasper S. M. Quist, Edward Jackson, Wesley C. Wright, Jesse T. Robertson, Willie Murphy, Frederick M. McClintic, Guy H. McClure, Albert Garinger, Harold M. Wilson, Charles B. Arrington, Raymond A. Klock, Fred E. Norwood, Robert W. Sherwin, Frederick Lehman, Harry L. Miller, Walter S. MacDonald, Alphonse Herzberg, Frederick E. Palmer, Guy M. Parmelee, Hubert Sidney Turner, Harland A. Trax, Edward M. Stannard, George H. Childs, Walter E. Ballard, Daniel B. Burnett, John C. Graham Jr., James M. Riley, Carl G. Schneider, Lawrence Connell Jr., Ted C. Vella, Edwin H. Vella, Edwin H.

## CANADA'S OUTLOOK IN SHIPBUILDING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Que.—The program of shipbuilding in the various yards throughout Canada is most promising, and there are great opportunities for the development of both as regards steel and wooden ships. The work is being carried out at the instance of the British Government by the Imperial Munitions Board. At the Vickers yard at present there are under construction seven cargo steamers of 7000 tons each, and others of lesser tonnage. In other yards at Levis and Quebec, ships ranging from 5000 tons down to 1500 are being built.

The Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company has three cargo steamers of a total of 6800 tons, and the Port Arthur Shipbuilding & Repairing Company, an Ontario concern, four cargo steamers under way aggregating 9718 tons, and

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The Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company has three cargo steamers of a total of 6800 tons, and the Port Arthur Shipbuilding & Repairing Company, an Ontario concern, four cargo steamers under way aggregating 9718 tons, and

two oil tanks of 4800 tons. At the Polson Works, in Toronto, two cargo steamers of 440 tons and six of 3500 tons are on the ways, while at the Thor Works, in the same city, are being built two steamers of each 5000 tons. Eight steamers are being built at various yards on the Pacific Coast.

## DOMINION TEXTILE BUSINESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Que.—The annual statement of the Dominion Textile Company shows the largest business for the past year ever done by the company, as well as the largest net profit and the largest surplus. Sales amounted to \$13,375,750, an increase of close on to \$3,000,000, or nearly 30 per cent over the record total reported a year ago. Net profits of \$1,657,083 showed a substantial increase, while the surplus after reserving \$100,000 for government war tax, writing off some \$7000 for bad debts and donating \$20,000 to the patriotic fund reached a figure of \$350,632.

## TAX ON INSURANCE COMPANIES DEBATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—An important investigation is being conducted at the City Hall by Mr. Justice C. A. Masten, who was appointed by the Ontario Provincial Government for the purpose of obtaining expressions of opinion regarding legislation which the Dominion Government intends to introduce with regard to the insurance Act. The principal object of the inquiry is to ascertain from the insurance companies, and heads of the principal industrial concerns in the city, whether it is expedient and advisable to compel interinsurance or reciprocal insurance companies to pay a tax of from 5 to 10 per cent on their premiums, in order to be permitted to do business in Canada.

The purpose of the tax is to put what are known as foreign insurance companies on a par with those in Canada. The majority of the witnesses so far heard are opposed to the proposed legislation.

Summer Business Hours: 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

On Saturdays during July and August the Store will be closed all day

# B. Altman & Co.

## A Specially-prepared Selection of Fashionable Trimmed Hats

appropriate either for present or early Autumn wear, will be placed on sale on Monday, exceptionally priced at

\$16.50

The materials featured in these smart Hats are meline, brocade, satin and velvet, all of which are indicated in Fashion's forecast of the coming months.

(Third Floor)

## A Special Monday Offering will consist of Women's White Calfskin Pumps

for Summer walking

at \$5.75 per pair

(Women's Shoe Department, Second Floor)

## A Large Number of Morning and Bungalow Dresses

made of desirable Summer cottons, will be specially priced for Monday and Tuesday

at \$1.85, \$2.90 & \$3.75

(Department on the Second Floor)

## Final Price Reductions in Women's Bathing Costumes

have now been made, as a result of which exceptional values are obtainable in

Satin or Taffeta Costumes (with combination) at \$9.75 & 12.00  
Mohair Costumes (with combination) at \$4.85

The remaining styles in Novelty and Higher-cost Bathing Costumes have been uniformly marked at \$28.00

representing a price reduction of more than one-half

(Department on the Third Floor)

The Motor Delivery Service for the Summer season to shore points on Long Island and in New Jersey is now in operation

Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue, New York

Thirty-fourth Street

Telephone 7000 Murray Hill

Thirty-fifth Street



# BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

## RAILS ARE CONSPICUOUS

Professional Operators Have Good Opportunity for Making Profits, as Fluctuations Are Wide—Tone Is Irregular

Stocks fluctuated widely during the early sales today, giving professional operators ample opportunity to make in good profits, provided they were agile enough to get in and out at the right time. Opening prices were lower than the closing Friday, but within a few minutes stocks had regained their losses, and in some instances substantial advances were recorded before the end of the first 15 minutes.

American International was conspicuously strong. Baldwin, Bethlehem "B" and Crucible also moved up well. There was heavy buying of U. S. Steel after early weakness.

Nipe Bay was up 2 points in Boston. There was little doing in the copper. Gulf moved up 2 points.

Advances were well sustained at the end of the first half hour.

The rails became more prominent as the session advanced. Before the close good gains had been recorded by St. Paul, Rock Island, Reading, Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Wisconsin Central, Missouri Pacific, New York Central and Canadian Pacific.

The last mentioned had a gain of more than 4 points.

American International, after opening up 1½ at 58½, went to 61. United States Steel opened off ½ at 122, advanced to 123½ and sold off a point before the close. Some of the other industrials also sold off as the rails advanced.

Gulf opened up a point in Boston at 10½, advanced to 109 and then eased off. Trinity, after opening unchanged at 6½, advanced more than a point.

New York total sales, 409,200 shares; \$1,820,000 bonds. Total sales for week, 4,075,700 shares; \$17,601,000 bonds.

## BOSTON RESERVE BANK STATEMENT

Condensed statement of condition of the Boston Federal Reserve Bank at close of business July 13 follows:

RESOURCES	
Gold and gold certificates:	
In settlement fund.....	\$17,602,000
In bank.....	33,993,362
3½ redemption fund.....	500,000
Gold with foreign agencies.....	3,675,000
Gold with Fed res agent.....	22,408,910
Legal tender notes, silver certificates, subsidiary coin, etc.....	3,674,529
Total reserve.....	80,553,801
Bills discounted and bought:	
Commercial paper.....	11,028,673
Member bank collateral notes.....	4,555,985
Bank acceptances.....	16,969,065
U. S. bonds.....	529,750
One year treasury notes.....	2,194,000
Due from other Federal Reserve banks, not discounted.....	26,857,821
Fed reserve notes on hand.....	6,705,000
National bank notes.....	294,000
Total resources.....	\$149,188,096
LIABILITIES	
Capital paid in.....	\$5,112,250
Government deposits.....	39,579,718
Due to member banks.....	7,173,225
Federal res notes outstanding.....	32,408,910
Cashier's checks.....	54,272
Other liabilities.....	259,220
Total liabilities.....	\$149,188,096

INACTIVE SECURITIES	
American Brass Co.....	322.00
American Glue Co. pfd.....	136.00
Am Writing Paper Co. 8s.....	89.00
Arlington Mills.....	110.00
Bigelow Carpet Co. pfd.....	103.00
Douglas Shoe Co. pfd.....	98.00
Draper Corporation.....	125.50
Parr Alpaca Co.....	166.00
Mountain States Tel.....	111.00
City Elevator.....	56.00
Plymouth Cordage Co.....	110.00
Regal Shoe Co. pfd.....	84.00
Southern N. E. Tel.....	134.00
U. S. Envelope.....	245.00
do pfd.....	114.00
Waltham Watch Co.....	13.00
do pfd.....	82.00

## BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE

Exchanges and balances for day and week compare with totals for the corresponding periods in previous year as follows:

Saturday—1917		1916	
Exchanges.....	\$45,855,325	\$41,043,556	
Balance.....	7,529,901	4,351,194	
For week—1917		1916	
Exchanges.....	\$27,933,601	\$23,064,423	
Balance.....	\$9,835,699	\$9,891,552	

United States Subtreasury shows a credit balance of \$100,722.

## WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

**BOSTON AND VICINITY**  
Unsettled, probably occasional showers tonight and Sunday; moderate southwest to west winds.

For New England: Probably showers tonight and Sunday.

## TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m.....	75.0	a. m.....	78
12 noon.....	77		

## IN OTHER CITIES

Albany.....	66	New Orleans.....	78
Buffalo.....	64	New York.....	68
Chicago.....	66	Philadelphia.....	66
Cincinnati.....	74	Pittsburgh.....	68
Denver.....	63	Portland, Me.....	68
Des Moines.....	64	Portland, Ore.....	64
Jacksonville.....	78	San Francisco.....	64
Kansas City.....	66	St. Louis.....	70
Nantucket.....	64	Washington.....	74

## ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Rise 4:19; High water, 7:18 a. m.; 7:20 p. m.  
Length of day, 15:01; Moon rises, 12:17 p. m.

LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 7:30 P. M.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Allis-Chalmers.....	29 3/4	29 3/4	29 3/4	29 3/4
Am B Sugar.....	90	90 3/4	90	90 3/4
Am Can.....	48 1/2	48 3/4	48 1/2	48 3/4
Am Can pf.....	106 1/2	106 3/4	106 1/2	106 3/4
Am Car Fy.....	75	75	75	75
Am H & L.....	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am Int Corp.....	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Am Linsed.....	25	25	25	25
Am Loco.....	71	72	71	71
Am Loco pf.....	103	103	103	103
Am Loco pf.....	103 1/2	104 1/4	103 1/2	104 1/4
Am Steel Fy.....	68 1/2	68 3/4	68 1/2	68 3/4
Am Sugar.....	120 1/2	122 1/2	120 1/2	122 1/2
Am Tel & Tel.....	120 1/4	120 3/4	120 1/4	120 3/4
Am Woolen.....	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Am Zinc.....	29	29	28	28
Anacosta.....	78	79	78	78 1/2
Atchafalaya.....	100 1/4	101	100 1/4	100 3/4
Atchafalaya pf.....	98	98	98	98
Atchafalaya pf.....	107 1/2	108	107 1/2	108
Bald Loco.....	69 1/2	70 3/4	69 1/2	70 3/4
Bald Loco pf.....	72	72 1/2	72	72 1/2
Batopiles.....	1	1	1	1
Beth Steel B.....	126 1/2	128	126 1/2	126 1/2
Brook R T.....	60	60 1/4	60	60 1/4
Burns Bros.....	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Burns Bros.....	98 1/2	98 3/4	98 1/2	98 3/4
Butte & Sup.....	37 1/2	37 3/4	37 1/2	37 3/4
Butterick.....	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Cal Pac Cor.....	38	38	38	38
Cal Petrol.....	19	19 1/4	19	19 1/4
Can Pacific.....	161 1/2	161 1/2	161 1/2	161 1/2
Can Leather.....	87	87 1/2	86 1/2	87
Chan Motor.....	89	89 1/2	88 1/2	89
Ches & Ohio.....	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
CM & St Paul.....	72 1/2	73 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
CM & St Paul pf.....	109 1/2	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2
Chir & P.....	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Chir & P pf.....	67 1/2	68	67 1/2	67 1/2
Chir & P pf.....	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
C&G Westpf.....	33	34	33	34
Chi & N W.....	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Chile Cop.....	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Chino Cop.....	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Col Fuel.....	40	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Col Gas & El.....	40	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Com Tab & R.....	40	40	40	40
Com Gas.....	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Corn Prod.....	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Cru Steel.....	82 1/2	83 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Cub Am Sug.....	190	190	190	190
Cuban C Sug.....	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Dal & Huds.....	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Denver pf.....	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Erie.....	25	25 1/2	25	25 1/2
Erie 2d pf.....	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Erie 2d pf.....	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Gen Motors N.....	118 1/2	117	117 1/2	117 1/2
Gt Nor Ore.....	32 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/2
Gt Nor pf.....	104 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2
Gulf States.....	121 1/2	123	119	123
Haw & Bar Car.....	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Inspiration.....	56 1/2	57	56 1/2	56 1/2
Int C Cor pf.....	56	56	56	56
Int Ag Corp.....	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Int Mer Mar.....	30 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Int Mer Mar pf.....	89	89 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2
In Nickel Ct.....	38 1/2	39 1/2	38 1/2	39 1/2
In Paper.....	34 1/2	35	34 1/2	35
Kenneb Corp.....	43	43 1/2	42 1/2	43
Lack Steel.....	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Lee R & T.....	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Lehigh Val.....	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Mackay Cos.....	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Max Motor.....	46	46	44 1/2	44 1/2
Maxwell 1st pf.....	64	64	63	63
Maxwell 2d pf.....	30	30	30	30
Mex Petrol.....	56 1/2	57	56 1/2	57
Miami.....	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Midvale St.....	58 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
M & S L New.....	16 1/2	17	16 1/2	17
MSP & SSM.....	103	104	103	104
Mo K & T.....	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Mo Pacific Ct.....	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Mon Pow pf.....	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Nat Am C.....	34	34	34	34
Nat Conduit.....	38 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Nat Enamel.....	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Nevada Con.....	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
NY Central.....	89 1/2	90 1/2	89	90 1/2
NY N H & H.....	36 1/2	37 1/2	36 1/2	37 1/2
N W.....	123 1/2	124	123 1/2	124
North Pac.....	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
O Cities Gas.....	119 1/2	120	118 1/2	119 1/2
Old Silver.....	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Pacific Mail.....	26 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	27 1/2
Penna.....	53	53	53	53
Peoples Gas.....	78	78	78	78
Pere Marq.....	20	21 1/2	20	21 1/2
Phila Co.....	38	38	38	38
Pitts Coal pf.....	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
P Coal pf.....	122	122	122	122
P & W Va.....	32 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/2
Pressed St.....	73	73	73	73
Pullman.....	142 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/2
Quicksilver.....	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Ray Con.....	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Reading.....	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Repub I & S.....	89 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2
Royal Dutch.....	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Ry Steel Sp.....	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
S-Roeback.....	170	170	170	170
Shat Air.....	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Sinclair Oil.....	42 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2
Sloss Shf.....	56	56	56	56
So Pacific.....	93	94 1/2	93	94 1/2
So Ry.....	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
So Ry pf.....	57	57	56 1/2	56 1/2
St L & S F.....	18	18	18	18
Studebaker.....	57 1/2	58	57 1/2	58
Superior Steel.....	46	46	46	46
Tenn Cop pf.....	17	17 1/2	17	17 1/2
Texas Co.....	191 1/2	192 1/2	191 1/2	192 1/2
Texas Co rts.....	22	22	22	22
Texas Pac.....	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Third Ave.....	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Underwood.....	101	101	101	101
Union B & P New.....	83	83	83	83
Union Pac.....	134 1/2	136 1/2	134 1/2	136 1/2
Un Alloy Steel.....	43 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2

## WAR LOANS BY THE DOMINION

Canada Contemplates a Fourth Issue for Early Fall—Expected That Canadians Themselves Will Subscribe to It

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Two months hence Canada will probably issue its fourth war loan. Finance Minister Sir Thomas White has intimated that, conditions being favorable, the issue will be made in the early fall. There is still some doubt as to whether it will be a domestic loan, as the three previous war loans, or whether an effort will be made to have the loan subscribed through Liberty Loan funds. A third contingency is a simultaneous issue in both countries.

However, the prospects are that Canadians themselves will subscribe their next war loan. Although some little pessimism is shown by certain bankers and brokers regarding the outlook in selling any kind of bonds while the Liberty Loan had the right of way in the United States money markets and the London market continues closed to all except imperial war loans. A careful study of



## NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

WEEK'S REVIEW  
OF FINANCES

Crisis in Germany the Dominating Feature at Present in World of Finance—Much Uncertainty Regarding the Future

Uncertainty characterizes the financial markets. It would be unnatural if financial affairs were to move smoothly along while world political conditions were in turmoil. Just now the crisis in Germany seems to be the greatest factor marketwise. No one knows what the immediate outcome of the situation there will be, but many are inclined to think that it is the beginning of the end of the great world war. This being the case they are not disposed to make many plans ahead. Industrial and financial operations throughout the United States have been conducted on the theory that the war is likely to continue several years longer, but conservative interests have pulled their affairs in such order that the sudden collapse of Germany, and early peace, would not greatly disturb them.

In addition to the German crisis the uncertainty as to what extent the war in the United States is to operate is causing some uneasiness. There is also yet to be determined what prices the Government is to pay for the leading commodities, particularly iron, steel and copper. It, therefore, is impossible for the industries to make any estimate of net earnings, no matter how big their gross business may be. More favorable interest has been taken in the railroad list of the New York Exchange since the recent freight rate decision. Some of the improvement in railroad stock quotations may be attributed to the Government report issued this week. The prospects are for splendid crops this harvest, notwithstanding the early unfavorable reports regarding spring wheat. Big crops mean big business for the railroads.

The steadily increasing cost of living has been effective in checking many lines of trade lately. The automobile industry, particularly the manufacturing of high-priced cars, has been a falling off in business that is marked. The buying power of the dollar has been greatly reduced in the last two years, and people are considering their purchases more to the necessities. Besides, the Liberty Loan and numerous large charitable enterprises have taken much money that otherwise would have gone for the purchase of luxuries.

The fish in prices during the Civil War was attributed largely to inflation of currency from issue of fiat money, the greenbacks. Depreciation of paper currency, when gold value fell to about 35 per cent, was followed by a rise in prices running up to 120 per cent average. In England at present there has also been a great increase of circulating medium, in Treasury notes, but prevailing high prices are regarded as cause rather than effect of this inflation. Food prices have increased during the war about 97 1/2 per cent. This has cut down purchasing power of money nearly one-half. In the meantime something like \$785,000,000 of more or less fiat money has been injected into the currency. There is, however, no true comparison between situation of the greenbacks during the Civil War and British Treasury notes in the present stage. As a comparatively new country, capacity of the United States for ultimate redemption of the notes came into question, while so far there are not the same misgivings about British Government issues.

The United States Treasury has not issued any daily statement since June 9. Start of the fiscal year always has meant a good deal of work and daily statement in former years was usually delayed during first days of July, but never to this length of time. This no doubt is due to the enormous work occasioned by gathering in of first bond payment June 23, as well as income tax and other receipts toward the end of June. It is not possible, therefore, to show the condition of the Treasury at present. On June 29 the Treasury had outstanding \$918,005,000 certificates of indebtedness, of which \$318,200,000 matured June 30. Another \$200,000,000 matures July 17 and \$400,000,000 July 30. Recent loans to Allies bring such credits to \$1,300,000,000. It is clear that much of the \$2,000,000,000 bond issue of June 15 has been absorbed and mortgaged, so to speak. It is reasonable to expect that, at same rate of absorption, when final payment of the first loan is made Aug. 30, the Treasury will be looking for additional funds and that a bond issue about Sept. 15 is quite to be expected. Secretary McAdoo insists, however, that the date of the next issue has not yet been decided upon.

The fact that Liberty Loan bonds have sold again below par on the New York Stock Exchange is another indication of imminence of another issue at 3 1/2 per cent. To sell a new issue at higher rate than 3 1/2 per cent would require special amending act of Congress. Moreover, such action would involve conversion of the first issue into higher rate. It is admitted that the Government might hesitate to take this action so soon, as it would be a virtual admission that it misjudged the money market. At the same time it is pointed out that war conditions would be a sufficient cause. The first British war loan at 3 1/2 per cent was followed by one at 4 1/2 per cent.

On account of ruling high rate of Spanish exchange, and in response to agitation by importers of goods from Spain, a meeting of foreign exchange bankers was held in Washington, Tuesday, under auspices of the Treas-

ury Department and Department of Commerce. Representations will be made to the Spanish Government to help remedy the situation. The proposal was made that the United States Government send a large consignment of gold to Spain to break the present exchange deadlock or that the allied nations raise a loan in Spain to stabilize the market.

Although pesetas have been influenced in the same way as other neutral exchanges by the war, Spanish exchange has perhaps created the greatest sensation. Prevailing rate of about 23.10 cents represents a premium of about 20 per cent. Pesetas have been higher in the past at 23.70, compared with parity of 19.30 cents. Along with this credit position has occurred the remarkable accumulation of gold in Spain. That country has been one of the few places to which the United States has been exporting gold heavily the past year or more.

Although the outbreak of the European war was speedily followed by the wholesale declaration of moratoria, the word has not even been mentioned in connection with the entrance of the United States into the struggle. Nevertheless some of the states in the Union have a modified moratorium ruling at own. Some of the older residents will remember the "stay laws" of the '60s, which protected soldier and sailor owners of real estate against foreclosure for default of interest payments. Some weeks ago there was passed a "moratorium act in Oregon, which is understood to be similar in general terms to statutes previously existing in some other states.

The effect of lower reserve requirements under the Federal reserve act amendment, whereby a considerable augmentation took place in clearing house surplus, has already been manifested in the New York money market. Rates for collateral loans as well as open market discounts, compare favorably with last month. During the latter part of June call money was ruling at 6 per cent. Time money was firmly held at about 5 1/2 per cent, and commercial paper could not be placed easily under that figure. Since July 1 call money has been steadily easing, so that renewals were made this week at 2 1/2 per cent. Time loans now range between 4 per cent and 4 1/2 per cent. Commercial paper can be placed at 4 1/2 per cent.

This development is distinctly noteworthy at this time. Firming up of money last month was regarded as an inevitable result of introduction of Government war financing and loans. It was thought to mark the end of the easy money period borrowers had been enjoying, uninterrupted for more than two years. Those who may now be in need of long-term accommodation and neglected to provide themselves with necessary funds before would appear to have another opportunity vouchsafed them at present. Prevailing ease in money, it is thought, cannot last long. There is too much ahead to look for anything but a rapid absorption of loanable funds. At the end of this month another 20 per cent installment is due on the Liberty Loan, and August will be a particularly trying month, with 30 per cent of the loan due on the 15th and 30 per cent on the 30th. Another bond issue in the fall is generally expected. The tapping process began this week with the \$55,000,000 New York city bond sale.

An occurrence which may be attributed to effect of easier money is the general advancing tendency in foreign exchanges, especially the sterling rate. Demand sterling has moved up from the former, seemingly fixed, price of 4.75 1/2, and although the actual advance has been small so far, it is noteworthy. Sterling has been quick to respond to relatively higher money on the other side.

SUGAR PRODUCTION  
IN CUBA FOR JUNE

Corrected figures of sugar production in Cuba to June 30 show a total of 2,734,508 tons, compared with 2,588,786 tons last year. During June, 176,157 tons were produced, being the largest June on record. To July 7 the visible production is estimated at 2,764,217 tons, in comparison with 2,879,786 tons last year and 2,361,853 tons in 1915. This year's production continues to gain on last year, being only 115,569 tons behind at this time, compared with more than 500,000 tons behind in April this year. Work of planting is progressing steadily, although cane planted now cannot be harvested until 1919 crop.

**TUNGSTEN STEEL'S VALUE**  
The European war has brought out the value of Tungsten steel. It was found that Tungsten high speed tools would cut while red hot without losing their temper and would therefore turn off work much faster than carbon steel tools. It was found indispensable in the making of big guns, shells and other munitions. Because of its extreme hardness, toughness, etc., it is used in the manufacture of armor plate for battleships. It doubles or trebles the endurance of steel rails. Four hundred million Tungsten electric lamps were manufactured in the United States in 1916.

**AMERICAN PNEUMATIC**  
At a meeting of directors of the American Pneumatic Service Company, Glmer Clapp was elected president and treasurer, Merton L. Emerson was elected vice-president and R. S. Ingram was elected secretary. Directors of the Lamson Company have elected William F. Merrill president, Glmer Clapp treasurer and R. S. Ingram, secretary.

**SMITH MOTOR TRUCK**  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Smith Motor Truck Corporation reports net earnings for six months ended June 30 last amounted to \$284,000; preferred dividends \$56,000; net profit \$228,000.

## SHOE BUYERS IN BOSTON

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, July 14

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:  
Allenston, Pa.—H. H. Farr of Farr Bros. & Co., Tour.  
Amsterdam, N. Y.—E. A. and E. L. Quri of Empire State Shoe Co.; U. S. Atlanta—J. W. Wilson; Avery.  
Atlanta—R. E. Tubman of R. E. Tubman & Co.; Essex.  
Birmingham, Ala.—W. T. Cox of Cox Shoe Co.; U. S.  
Bradford, Pa.—J. H. Borland; U. S.  
Buffalo—J. S. Barnes of G. E. Thing & Co.; Lenox.  
Buffalo—P. G. Fox of G. W. Farnham Shoe Co.; Adams.  
Charleston, S. C.—K. Marshall of Brown Evans & Co.; Brunswick.  
Charleston, W. Va.—Messrs. Bettling and Pearson of Thomas Shoe Co.; U. S.  
Chattanooga, Tenn.—A. F. Smock of Miller Bros.; U. S.  
Chicago—C. B. Corser and J. W. Corbett of Marks & Co.; Thorn.  
Chicago—E. F. Carpenter of Gushman Carpenter & Co.; Lenox.  
Chicago—J. J. Brody of Hillman's Stores; Essex.  
Chicago—Phil Karl and Walter Finn of Montgomery Ward & Co.; Essex.  
Chicago—Samuel Solomon; U. S.  
Chicago—T. A. Keating of Sidwell De Windt Shoe Co.; Essex.  
Chicago—E. Holland and O. E. Anderson of Sears Roebuck & Co.; U. S.  
Chicago—T. W. James of Charles Evelev & Co.; U. S.  
Chicago, Ill.—Seymour Bamberger and William J. Masure of Mandel Bros.; E. A.  
Chillicothe, Ohio—A. E. Culter of Culter & Seip Co.; 130 Essex St.  
Cienfuegos, Cuba—G. Vossio; U. S.  
Cienfuegos, Cuba—Y. Vasquez; U. S.  
Cincinnati—A. Levy and I. Netter of Charles Meiss Shoe Co.; Copley Plaza.  
Cincinnati—J. Joseph of J. Joseph Shoe Co.; Essex.  
Cleveland—W. Greber of Greber Shoe Co.; Essex.  
Cleveland—W. F. Lyon of Cady Iverson & Co.; Tour.  
Dallas, Texas—E. E. Graham of Graham Brown Co.; W. S.  
Duluth, Minn.—C. H. Deppie; U. S.  
Evanston, Ind.—W. B. Hinkle of Hinkle Shoe Co.; U. S.  
Grand Rapids—E. H. Dickinson; Adams.  
Grand Rapids—S. Krause of Hirth Krause Co.; U. S.  
Grand Rapids, Mich.—W. G. Logie and E. F. Johnson of Ringde Kalmback Logie Co.; U. S.  
Hamilton, Mont.—C. G. Butterfield; U. S.  
Harrisburg, Pa.—J. G. Felty; U. S.  
Havana—Francisco Turro of F. Turro & Co.; Thorn.  
Indianapolis—T. S. Welch of Eftroyman & Wolf; U. S.  
Jacksonville, Fla.—J. J. Jordan; U. S.  
Kansas City—F. C. and A. J. Elliott of Elliott Bros.  
Kansas City—H. R. Barton of McElwain Barton Shoe Co.; Tour.  
Keokuk—A. C. Larson of Bode Larson Shoe Co.; U. S.  
Keokuk—L. L. Kraft; U. S.  
Keokuk—W. H. Hulskamp of Hulskamp Bros. & Co.; U. S.  
Knoxville, Tenn.—L. E. Dooley and Mr. Heneker of Heneker Doyle Shoe Co.; Atlantic House, Nantasket.  
Knoxville—Ira A. Watson; U. S.  
Knoxville, Tenn.—R. B. McCallie of Harris Tensio & Co.; U. S.  
Louisville—A. J. Schulten of J. J. Schulten Shoe Co.; Tour.  
Louisville, Ky.—L. S. Byck of Byck Bros.; Lenox.  
Macon, Ga.—E. A. Waxelbaum of Waxelbaum & Bros.; Lenox.  
Madison, Ind.—R. F. Stanton of C. A. Stanton & Sons; Lenox.  
Memphis, Tenn.—H. Steifel; Essex.  
Memphis, Tenn.—J. H. Lea of Carruthers Shoe Co.; U. S.  
New Orleans—A. Rosenberg of B. Rosenberg & Son; Lenox.  
New Orleans—W. J. Martinez of W. J. Martinez & Bro.; Tour.  
New York—E. A. Heard; Essex.  
New York—A. Bradshaw of Belles Hess Co.; U. S.  
New York—J. W. Kirby of J. E. Bates & Co.; Essex.  
New York—W. W. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores; 113 Lincoln St.  
Omaha—C. S. Hayward of Hayward Bros.; U. S.  
Omaha—George Carl of Brandels & Co.; Adams.  
Philadelphia—E. M. Scattergood of G. H. West Shoe Co.; B. A. A.  
Philadelphia—F. H. Janzen of Janzen Boot & Shoe Co.; U. S.  
Philadelphia—Frank Hoffman of Masters & Hoffman; Adams.  
Philadelphia—G. F. Grieb of J. G. Grieb & Son; Essex.  
Philadelphia—Henry Bell of Bell & Bell Shoe Co.; Puritan.  
Philadelphia—W. H. Welmer and J. B. Harris of Welmer Wright & Watkins; 173 Lincoln St.  
Philadelphia—W. A. Ickler of N. Snellenberg & Co.; Adams.  
Philadelphia—W. F. Munroe and A. F. Wolman of Munroe Bros. & Co.; U. S.  
Pittsburgh—C. G. Sellers; U. S.  
Pittsburgh—T. G. Sautters of W. B. Chadock Shoe Co.; U. S.  
Pittsburgh—T. S. Mercer of Mercer & Co.; U. S.  
Pittsburgh—S. N. Wagner of Wagner Bros.; Colonial Hotel, Winthrop.  
Ponce, P. R.—P. Perez; U. S.  
Port Arthur, Tex.—A. F. Kahle; Essex.  
Portland, Ore.—M. Goodman of Goodman Boot & Shoe Co.; Copley Plaza.  
Portland, Ore.—O. H. Fithian of Fithian Boot & Shoe Co.; Copley Plaza.  
Portsmouth, O.—E. T. Purcell of Tracy Shoe Co.; Essex.  
Richmond, Va.—C. B. Snow of W. H. Miles Shoe Co.; Tour.  
Richmond, Va.—H. Field of H. Field Shoe Co.; Lenox.  
Richmond, Va.—L. L. Strauss of Fleischman & Morris; Lenox.  
Roanoke, Va.—W. Lee Brand of Brand Shoe Co.  
Rochester, N. Y.—C. P. Meyer of L. P. Ross; Lenox.  
Rochford, Ill.—C. M. Kendall of E. & W. Clothing House; Essex.  
Rome, Ga.—S. B. Burney; U. S.  
Saginaw, Mich.—G. H. Hillman of Metz Alderton Shoe Co.; Avery.  
Salt Lake City—A. Young of Zions Corp. & Merc. Institute; U. S.  
Savannah—A. S. McDougall; U. S.  
Scranton, Pa.—R. M. Goldsmith of Goldsmith Bros.; Lenox.  
Springfield, Mo.—H. J. Upham of Upham Shoe Co.; U. S.  
St. Joseph, Mo.—C. A. Battreall of Battreall Shoe Co.; Copley Plaza.  
St. Louis—B. Kohner; Essex.  
St. Louis—Charles Block of B. Kohner; Essex.  
St. Louis—J. J. Sensenbrenner of C. E. Litz; Essex.  
St. Louis—L. Mathes; U. S.  
St. Paul—C. S. Havens of The Golden Rule; Adams.  
Syracuse, N. Y.—E. B. Salmon of Duan Salmon & Co.; Lenox.  
Tacoma, Wash.—F. E. Stetson of Stetson Kellogg & Co.; Lenox.  
Toledo—E. G. Evans and P. J. Gallens of Western Shoe Co.  
Toledo—W. T. Bailey of Western Shoe Co.; Lenox.  
Washington, D. C.—J. G. Kochersmidt; U. S.

Wilmington, N. C.—J. W. Freeman of Chestnut & Freeman; Avery.  
Winston-Salem, N. C.—E. L. Hine; U. S.  
York, Pa.—C. J. Wallace of Wallace & Son; Adams.  
York, Pa.—D. S. Peterman of D. S. Peterman & Co.; U. S.  
York, Pa.—H. W. Haines; U. S.  
Zanesville, O.—J. N. Palmer of Cogrove Shoe Co.; U. S.

**LEATHER BUYERS**  
Baltimore—J. Newton Sells of J. W. Sells Company; Essex.  
Camden, N. J.—W. E. Heffner of Heffner Shoe Co.; U. S.  
Manila, P. I.—F. H. Hale; Exchange Shoe Co.; Essex.  
Montreal—N. Macfarlane of Macfarlane Shoe Co.; U. S.

(The New England Shoe & Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 166 Essex Street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

## MARKET OPINIONS

Tucker, Hayes & Bartholomew, Boston: Dissensions in the Reichstag and peace utterances, coupled with a realization that internal conditions in both Germany and Austria are very serious, is having a disquieting market effect. The securities of companies whose products are subject to Government price fixing and whose profits are likewise subject to the excess profits tax are losing, for the time being at least, some of their speculative favor. We think railroad securities, particularly of those roads operating in eastern territory, offer the best opportunities. Earnings statements from now on should show marked improvement, while from a market viewpoint railroad stocks as a whole are at a comparatively low price level.

F. A. Schirmer & Co., Boston: The policy of the Washington Government of price-fixing makes it appear probable that we have seen the peak of corporation profits, and supplementing this statement it can be asserted with equal truth that the peak of taxation has not yet been reached. Hence, the conclusion is unavoidable that no runaway bull market is to be expected in the industrial stocks. Rather under the new dispensation, we should look to see railroad issues come into their own.

J. S. Bache & Co., New York: The public is not buying but is holding its stocks. Meantime an opportunity is offered for short selling by professionals on small advances, the uncertainties, domestic and foreign, offering chances for forcing decline and covering. Favorable constructive and economic forces, however, show their presence. The wheat crop estimate improves and corn promises a yield even above the 3,125,000,000 bushels of 1912, up to this year, the record. Money is in satisfactory shape and the financial situation is working into position to care for the next great Government loan.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: That the market has held as well as it has in the face of so many uncertainties is reassuring. There are, indeed, several encouraging features if one cares to look for them, such as the decided improvement in the agricultural outlook, easier money, etc. Until these are settled one cannot reasonably expect any decided movement. If settled at all wisely, we believe there will be assurance of sufficient remaining earnings to warrant higher valuations in many instances.

Pettigrew, Bright & Co., Boston: There ought to be good money in the copper, in some of these good railroads, in steels, metals—the prospect looks good for a summer market.

Clement, Parker & Co., Boston: There are strong indications that we are in a peace market. War stocks are continually weak, while peace stocks hold strong. This may be but a coincidence. Until definite news comes out, we prefer to buy the peace stocks.

A. B. Masten & Co., Pittsburgh: As long as present conditions last we will be very busy but much of the profits formerly available for investment and for new enterprises will be diverted in taxes of various forms demanded by war. It is so apparent that the net earning power of industries will be impaired and consequently the income of its partners that the stock market makes no headway despite the glowing figures of past profits and prophecies of future ones and improved position of our allies, better crop conditions, and very attractive income returns afforded in high class stocks and bonds.

HIGH AND LOW  
COTTON PRICES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Following table gives the high and low prices at which the cotton futures sold this week, so far this month and for the season:

	This month		This month		Season	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
July	27.00	26.23	27.50	24.75	27.50	13.08
Aug	26.30	25.75	27.10	24.95	27.10	14.69
Sept	26.63	25.63	26.65	24.70	27.05	14.00
Oct	26.41	25.25	26.90	24.20	27.00	13.63
Nov			26.15	25.15	25.15	16.72
Dec	26.65	25.35	27.08	24.20	27.14	13.77
Jan	26.72	25.44	27.15	24.26	27.18	15.58
Feb	26.89	25.65	27.23	24.50	27.37	13.57
Mar	26.95	25.83	27.48	24.60	27.48	22.10

## STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Buckeye Pipe Line	98	102
Illinois Pipe	209	212
Indiana Pipe Line	96	99
Ohio Oil	241	244
Prairie Oil & Gas	500	510
Prairie Pipe	272	275
Standard Oil, California	287	290
Standard Oil, Kentucky	285	288
New Jersey	580	584
New York	380	382
Union Tank Line	94	96

GRAIN MARKET  
IS UNCERTAIN

Restrictions Placed Upon Trading Operations and Rumors of Government Interference Practically Ties Up Business

NEW YORK, N. Y.—As far as the wheat market is concerned, the trade has never been confronted with such an uncertain condition of affairs as exists at the present time.

The restrictions imposed upon trading operations by the leading exchanges of the country and opinion that the United States Government will take full control of the distribution of foodstuffs has made it practically impossible to do business. July and September contracts in Chicago are being steadily evened up and it is thought that by the end of the present month both export contracts and futures will be well eliminated.

Harvesting operations have made excellent progress in the southwest, but very little business has been done in new wheat as neither buyers nor sellers are disposed to take risks, as it had been predicted that the Government will make a fixed price for the crop. Stocks of old wheat are very small and cash prices in the leading markets were well maintained.

The trade is apparently getting restless over the delays and in some quarters more or less apprehension is felt regarding the future as the wheat should be moving now, and under present traffic conditions it is thought highly probable that congestion may occur later on.

The corn market had quite an exciting week with wide and erratic fluctuations. The Government report of last Monday was extremely optimistic. Instead of proving a bearish factor, however, the report was lost sight of, and on Tuesday and Wednesday prices developed very pronounced strength and sold at new high records for all positions. There was tremendous buying for outside account with operatives basing their position on the very small stocks of old corn and the belief that there will be a very active demand for the new crop as soon as it is available.

The new export embargo, against shipments to neutral countries especially, caused more or less reselling of corn held at the seaboard and was a depressing factor in the market at times. Peace rumors from Europe also played an important part in the week's developments. Crop accounts were satisfactory.

TEXAS CO'S  
EARNINGS ARE  
FORECASTED

Report for Year Is Expected to Show \$19,000,000, or 34 Per Cent of Stock Outstanding

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Texas Company's report for year ended June 30, 1917, is expected in well-informed circles to show earnings close to \$19,000,000, or more than 34 per cent on \$55,500,000 stock then outstanding, compared with about \$13,900,000, or 37.5 per cent the previous year on \$37,000,000 stock outstanding June 30, 1916.

Balance sheet will show the company in good position. Plant account, notwithstanding large additions, will likely show a decrease, owing to separation of pipe lines and transfer to two separate companies, ownership of whose stock will probably appear under and increase the item of "other investments." Item of "bonds and mortgages" probably will show a decrease, owing to cancellation of certain bonds of affiliated companies. "Accounts and bills receivable" will likely increase, owing to larger volume of business.

Increase in this item and decrease in "accounts and bills payable" will probably offset a possible liquidation of inventories and decrease in cash on hand, so that position of the company as to net quick assets will be similar, or perhaps somewhat strengthened. The 6 per cent serial notes have been called for retirement during the year. Profit and loss surplus will show a large increase.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE  
HALF YEAR EARNINGS

American Telephone & Telegraph Company reports for six months ended June 30:

	1917	1916
Dividends	\$13,968,644	\$13,253,106
Interest and other	8,880,213	8,874,309
Revenue less cost	4,754,480	4,197,037
Other sources	1,136,824	859,577
Total earnings	28,440,162	25,184,030
Expenses	3,672,813	2,725,185
Net earnings	24,767,349	22,458,845
Interest	5,171,443	3,287,791
Surplus after charges	19,595,906	19,171,053
Dividends paid	15,829,804	15,425,007
Balance	3,766,102	3,746,075

\*One month estimated.

## UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 72

A quarterly dividend of two per cent (two dollars per share) on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on July 14, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 28, 1917.

The transfer books do not close.

JOHN W. DAMON, Treasurer.

American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

A dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Monday, July 16, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, June 30, 1917.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

RAILROADS SHOW  
MANY APPARENT  
INCONSISTENCIES

Increased Operating Expenses and Other Influences Have Unfavorable Effect on Common

Increased operating expenses and other adverse influences have operated for the last few months to depress nearly all railroad common stocks. A comparison of net for first five months of the year with last year, when taken in connection with comparative prices on corresponding dates in 1917 and 1916, reveals several apparent inconsistencies.

Atchafalpa, which increased net earnings about 20 per cent is selling more than four points below a year ago. Baltimore & Ohio, with a gain of more than \$600,000 in net, has lost 18 1/2 points. Norfolk & Western, with loss of 11 per cent in net and a dividend apparently established at a higher rate than ever, with prospect of considerably increased earnings as result of recently approved higher rates on bituminous coal, has sustained a net decline of 8 1/2. Northern Pacific has dropped nearly 12 points in spite of net slightly larger than in 1916.

Confidence of the public in ability of Pennsylvania to maintain its present dividend rate is shown by the fact that a loss of more than 26 per cent in net has resulted in a loss of only five points.

Southern Pacific furnishes perhaps the most remarkable inconsistency. Net for first five months this year increased \$7,239,765, or 46 per cent, while the stock has dropped four points.

In the following table are given net earnings for the two periods, market prices July 11, 1917, and July 11, 1916, with dividend rates for 17 railroad common stocks traded in on New York Stock Exchange:

	Net earnings, 5 mos. 1917	July 11, '17	Div. rate	Div. %
Atchafalpa	\$54,898,888	\$46,814,571	100 1/4	6 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio	11,577,603	10,942,504	7 1/4	8 1/2
Chesapeake & Ohio	6,239,270	6,102,401	6 1/4	6 1/2
C. M. & St. Paul	10,810,739	12,836,294	7 1/4	5
Erle	3,239,165	6,925,041	25	35 1/2
Illinois Central	7,932,345	5,738,456	103 1/4	10 1/4
Lehigh Valley	4,149,827	5,501,111	62 1/2	7 1/2
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	2,117,701	749,922	6 1/4	4 1/2
New York Central	29,243,016	43,511,499	90	102 1/2
Norfolk & Western	9,673,327	10,749,481	122 1/2	130 1/2
Northern Pacific	13,445,576	13,134,983	100 1/4	112 1/2
Pennsylvania Railroad	28,554,960	40,123,927	5 1/4	6 1/2
Reading	6,290,060	6,931,589	96 1/4	8 1/2
St. Louis-San Francisco	15,123,528	12,329,452	18	5 1/2
Southern Pacific	22,861,955	15,622,190	92 1/4	97 1/2
Southern	22,830,973	17,530,905	28 1/4	23 1/2
Union Pacific	14,396,553	14,954,746	135 1/4	137 1/2

\*Dividends of 2 per cent each paid December, 1916, and June, 1917. None from December, 1914, to December, 1916.

†Dividends of 5 per cent each in 1914 and 1915; 6 per cent in 1916; 1/2 per cent in March and June, 1917.



## COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

WEST MEETS EAST  
FOR GOLF TITLE

Francis Ouimet of the Woodland Golf Club Plays K. P. Edwards of Midlothian for the Western Championship

CHICAGO, Ill.—It is the West vs. the East today in the final round of the amateur golf championship tournament of the Western Golf Association on the links of the Midlothian Country Club, Blue Island. Francis Ouimet of the Woodland Golf Club, Ashburnham, Mass., meets K. P. Edwards of the Midlothian Country Club in the final round of 36 holes of match play. Judging from the kind of game these two players have displayed in coming through to the final, it is going to be a battle royal today.

Ouimet won his way to the final round by defeating Donald Edwards of the Midlothian Country Club, winner of the qualifying round gold medal, in the semifinal round Friday 4 and 2, after Edwards had made a great try for victory with a record of 33 strokes for the third nine, 3 under par. It was after the luncheon intermission that Edwards showed his fine work and on the same nine holes in which he became 4 down in the morning, with a total of 78 to Ouimet's 75, he recouped the loss.

Before starting in his record work he lost the nineteenth hole, over-putting for a 5, one over par. He won the twentieth with a par 4, Ouimet over-approaching. Then Edwards pitched his tee shot to within six feet of the pin on the 122-yard twenty-first hole and scored a 2 to Ouimet's par 3. He played a good par 5 on the 520-yard twenty-second hole, only to lose when Ouimet holed a 30-foot putt for a 4.

Both played par 4 on the 300-yard twenty-third hole, but Edwards holed another six-foot putt after perfect iron on the 15-yard twenty-fourth hole, scoring another 2 against Ouimet's par 3. Ouimet found the rough with his second shot on the 490-yard twenty-fifth hole and took 6, while Edwards was on the edge of the green with a fine brassie and scored a 4, leaving him only 2 down. Ouimet over-approached to a trap on the 400-yard twenty-sixth, while Edwards made par 4 on the 291-yard twenty-seventh. Ouimet outdrew his opponent, but Edwards chipped 75 yards to within a foot of the pin for a 3, while Ouimet's 30-yard approach was 12 feet over and he missed with a down-hill putt.

Turning all squares, Edwards topped in his playing for three holes, leaving his second into the creek and taking 8 on the 406-yard twenty-eighth hole, while Ouimet was home in 5 after finding a green trap. Edwards took three putts on the 196-yard twenty-ninth for a 4 to the former champion's par 3. He next over-pitched the green on the 359-yard thirtieth hole, and took 5 to Ouimet's par 4. The next three holes he halved in par 4s, but Edwards was on the defensive, and his final effort on the 538-yard thirty-fourth hole was weak, his three putts for a 6 giving Ouimet the hole and victory, 4 and 2. Their cards:

Ouimet, out.....4 3 5 3 3 5 4 4—35  
Edwards, out.....4 3 5 4 4 5 4—39  
Ouimet, in.....4 3 5 4 4 4 6—40-75  
Edwards, in.....5 3 4 5 4 5 4—39-78  
Ouimet, out.....4 3 5 4 4 3 5 4—38  
Edwards, out.....5 2 4 5 4 4 3—33  
Ouimet, in.....4 3 5 4 4 4 4—40  
Edwards, in.....4 3 5 4 4 4 4—40

K. P. Edwards got into the final round as he played more consistently in defeating J. G. Anderson, taking 75 for the first round and heading for a similar score on the second journey, when the match ended on the thirty-second green. Edwards did not show any effects of the hard match he played with J. P. Guilford Thursday, when the Massachusetts champion shot a record run of 71 in the morning, and gained a lead of four holes, only to lose on the match.

Anderson took 39 for the first nine holes, being one over par on four holes and was 2 down, because Edwards shot par or better on every hole but one for a 37. With a similar score on the second nine, Anderson could not gain a hole, as Edwards came in with 38 strokes.

In the afternoon round Edwards shot a par 36 on the first nine, taking one more on the nineteenth, but equalizing it with a 3 on the 291-yard twenty-seventh, his putt being only a foot by virtue of a perfect approach of 80 yards. Anderson scored a 40 for the nine and turning into the home stretch 6 down. Anderson won the tenth, twelfth and thirteenth, but the match ended at the fourteenth which Edwards won in 3 to 4. Their cards:

Edwards, out.....4 3 5 4 3 4 4—37  
Anderson, out.....5 2 6 5 3 5 4—39  
Edwards, in.....5 3 4 5 4 4 4—40-75  
Anderson, in.....5 3 4 5 4 4 4—39-78  
Edwards, out.....4 3 5 4 3 4 3—36  
Anderson, out.....5 3 4 5 4 3 5—40  
Edwards, in.....4 3 5 4 4 4  
Anderson, in.....4 3 5 4 4

CHAMPIONSHIP—Semifinal Round  
Francis Ouimet, Woodland Golf Club, defeated Donald Edwards, Midlothian Country Club, 4 and 2.  
K. P. Edwards, Midlothian Country Club, defeated J. G. Anderson, Sivanoy Country Club, 5 and 4.

CINCINNATI GETS PITCHER  
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—John Miljus, star Binghamton pitcher, left here Friday night to join the Cincinnati club in New York. Miljus refused to accept a salary cut several days ago and was automatically released, as were other State League players.

MORE PITCHES KINE BALL  
OAK BLUFFS, Mass.—David Morey, former Dartmouth College star, shut out the Providence Collegians, 2 to 0, allowing but three hits and striking out six.

NEW ROCHELLE  
YACHT CLUB TO  
HOLD LONG RACE

Annual Contest Will Be Held on Long Island Sound Next Month—More Boats Expected

NEW YORK, N. Y.—So unexpectedly successful was the annual regatta of the New Rochelle Yacht Club on June 30 that the regatta committee of the club has decided to hold its annual Stratford Shoal race, which will be the longest race of the season for sailing yachts on Long Island Sound, on Saturday, Aug. 4, by which time it is expected that at least three yachts now on the ways will be overboard to participate in addition to those already afloat.

The club has also decided to hold its summer regatta as originally planned on Saturday, Aug. 25, this race to be open to all yachts of all sizes, whose owners are members of any recognized yacht club on the sound or on Gravesend Bay which care to participate.

As was the case at the annual regatta the prizes will be of merely nominal value, the balance of the appropriation set aside by the club for prizes to be given to the American Red Cross or some similar organization.

Lloyd's Harbor Yacht Club has also decided to hold a series of races, the first of which will be sailed on July 23. These races will be designed especially for the smaller classes of yachts, though the club will have races for the handicap class and other yachts if sufficient interest is shown by owners to open such classes.

LEXINGTON GOLF  
TOURNAMENT NOW  
IN SECOND ROUND

First Round Is Completed in the Cup Competition—Meets Bellevue Club This Afternoon

LEXINGTON, Mass.—Twenty-one members of the Lexington Golf Club of North Lexington are entered for the return match with the Bellevue Golf Club of Melrose, which will be played this afternoon over the links of the Lexington club. It is expected that some keen competition will be developed.

Play in the first round of the executive committee trophy tournament at Lexington has been finished, and Friday one match in the second round was played. In this match, G. H. Carrick, who drew a bye when the drawings for match play were made, defeated E. A. Howes Jr., 2 up.

Announcement of the complete match play to date was given out by J. S. Smith, chairman of the club's tournament committee, as follows:

FIRST ROUND  
J. A. Gutheim defeated F. W. Pickard, 4 and 2.  
L. L. Hannum defeated R. M. Simonds, 4 and 3.  
C. P. Wiswell defeated S. F. Shannon, 4 and 3.  
W. P. Hadley defeated T. M. Dowsley, 4 and 3.  
A. R. Henderson defeated H. W. Stratton, 2 and 1.  
E. A. Howes Jr. defeated C. A. Rideout, 5 and 4.  
G. H. Carrick drew a bye.

SECOND ROUND  
G. H. Carrick defeated E. A. Howes Jr., 2 up.

CLARK HIGH MAN  
IN CLUB SHOOT

OAK BLUFFS, Mass.—J. Clark of Worcester finished high in the three days' shoot of Martha's Vineyard Rod and Gun Club, with L. Davis second, and Curtis third. Conditions were perfect.

The high scores of the day were: J. Clark 142, Curtis 142, L. Davis 139, W. Clark 139, Todd 138, Osborn 136, McVoy 134, Wigglesworth 134, Andrews 133, Marden 132, Haskell 131, Johnson 131, Ames 131, Hunt 131, Shaughnessy 129, Professional: Summerson 146, Keller 140, Dickey 133, Fanning 126, Rice 123, Richardson 118, Wheeler 117.

STAGG WILL NOT  
TEACH STUDENTS

CHICAGO, Ill.—A. A. Stagg, director of athletics at the University of Chicago, has telegraphed R. B. Fosdick, commissioner of training camps, that he will not report for duty at Ft. Sheridan today to instruct student officers in recreative athletics.

Mr. Stagg said he felt that he would be wasting his time, as the War Department, in arranging the daily schedule for the student officers, did not set aside any time for teaching athletics.

MORE UMPIRES USED  
CHICAGO, Ill.—President T. J. Hickey of the American Association said Friday that six umpires will be used in the association instead of four. Chill and Brennan will umpire alone, while the others will work in pairs. The staff was reduced from eight to four six weeks ago to cut down expenses.

YACHTSMEN TO PLAN RACES  
MARBLEHEAD, Mass.—Owners of the R. P. and Q. classes of racing sloops will hold a meeting at the Corinthian Yacht Club house here next week to formulate plans for a month or more of racing off Marblehead. The racing will commence a week from Saturday. It will not be for prizes nor count for championships.

NEW YORK AGAIN  
ADDS TO LEAD

Giants Defeat Cincinnati Reds While Philadelphia Club Is Forced to Share Two Games With the Chicago Cubs

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING				
	Won	Lost	1917	P-C
New York	39	21	557	556
Philadelphia	35	25	551	550
St. Louis	33	25	551	550
Cincinnati	45	40	559	485
Chicago	42	40	512	481
Brooklyn	34	38	472	503
Boston	28	43	394	459
Pittsburgh	24	49	329	466

RESULTS YESTERDAY  
St. Louis 7, Boston 6.  
New York 4, Cincinnati 3.  
Brooklyn 4, Pittsburgh 1.  
Philadelphia 1, Chicago 0.  
Chicago 1, Philadelphia 0.

GAMES TODAY  
St. Louis at Boston, two games.  
Cincinnati at New York, two games.  
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn, two games.  
Chicago at Philadelphia.

The New York Giants were able to make another gain on the Philadelphia club in the National League baseball championship race Friday afternoon by defeating the Cincinnati Reds in a hard-fought game by a score of 4 to 3, while Philadelphia was forced to share a double-header with the Chicago Cubs, winning the first game, 7 to 0, and then losing the second, 1 to 0, in 10 innings.

ST. LOUIS DEFEATS  
THE BRAVES, 7 TO 6

The St. Louis Nationals once more defeated the Boston Braves at Braves Field Friday afternoon by the close score of 7 to 6. It was, easily the hardest game the Braves have lost since their return to Boston from their last trip, as at the start of the seventh inning the Boston team had a lead of 6 to 1 on the visitors. In the seventh, however, St. Louis scored four runs, and scored one run in each of the next two innings, winning the game.

Each side used four pitchers during the contest, and a total of 21 hits were made by both teams, 11 by the winners and 10 by the Braves. Reulbach started the game for Boston, and for the first six innings pitched fine ball, holding the St. Louis batters well, while his teammates played a game that looked like sure victory. In the seventh, however, Reulbach weakened, and Allen, Barnes and Ragan followed him, none of them being effective.

Score:  
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
St. Louis.....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 7 11 7  
Boston.....0 0 2 0 4 0 0 0 6 10 1  
Batteries—Horstman, May, Watson, Packard and Gonzales; Reulbach, Allen, Barnes, Ragan and Traggess. Umpires—Quigley and Byron. Time—2h. 35m.

NEW YORK DEFEATS  
CINCINNATI BY 4-3

NEW YORK, N. Y.—New York took the third game of the series with Cincinnati here Friday by a score of 4 to 3. Zimmerman started the Giants off to a commanding lead when he hit a home run in the first inning with two men on bases.

Cincinnati rallied and drove Benton out of the box with three hits in the seventh, but Chase upset the rally when he was caught at second base. Holke made a double and three singles in four times at bat. Score:  
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
New York.....3 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 4 11 0  
Cincinnati.....0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 3 3 2  
Batteries—Benton, Tesreau and Rariden; Mitchell, Ring and Clarke. Umpires—O'Day and Harrison. Time—1h. 37m.

BROOKLYN WINS  
DOUBLE-HEADER

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Brooklyn defeated Pittsburgh twice here Friday. The first game was a 4 to 0 shut out and the second went 10 innings to a 2 to 1 victory. Cheney's great pitching featured the opener, while he also started the batting rally in the third inning that defeated Jacobs.

Steele pitched shut-out ball until the ninth inning of the second game, when with two out, doubles by Cutshaw and Mowrey tied the score, the visitors having counted one run in the fifth. In the tenth with Grimes pitching and one out, Olson singled, went to second on Johnston's out and scored the winning run on Meyers's hit to right. Score:  
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Brooklyn.....0 0 3 0 0 0 1 0 4 9 0  
Pittsburgh.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 6 1  
Batteries—Cheney and Miller; Jacobs and Fischer. Time—1h. 33m.

PHILADELPHIA IS  
WINNER AND LOSER

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Philadelphia and Chicago broke even in two shut-outs here Friday, the home team win-

ning the first game, 7 to 0, and the visitors the second, which went 10 innings, 1 to 0. Alexander and Douglas had a battle in the first event until the latter weakened in the eighth inning and was hit safely seven times for a total of 12 bases and six runs.

In the second game neither Demaree nor Rixey allowed any scoring until the tenth, when Wortman received a base on balls, took second on a wild pitch, went to third on Demaree's single, and scored on Flack's single. Score:  
FIRST GAME  
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Philadelphia.....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 6 7 11 0  
Chicago.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 7 2  
Batteries—Alexander and Kilmer; Douglas and Wilson. Time—1h. 33m.

SECOND GAME  
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Chicago.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 7 0  
Philadelphia.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 2  
Batteries—Demaree and Dilhoefer; Rixey and Kilmer. Umpires—Rigler and Emslie. Time—1h. 48m.

PLEASURE CARS  
DECREASE FOR  
MONTH OF JUNE

Massachusetts Figures Show Falling Off of 3.5 Per Cent Compared With Month Last Year

The June decrease in registrations of pleasure automobiles in Massachusetts is not typical of the experience of other populous states. In the month recently closed the Bay State went behind 3.5 per cent as compared with June a year ago. New York State, on the other hand, registered 13.3 per cent more pleasure cars than during the previous June.

The number of pleasure cars registered in Michigan last month exceeded by 5.6 per cent grand total for June last year—pleasure cars and trucks both. Illinois gained 18.7 per cent in total registrations, while California made the astounding gain of nearly 40 per cent; which would indicate that war economy has not yet seeped up the pockets of the inhabitants of the Pacific slope.

The Pennsylvania figures, while not separately available for the month, show an increase of about 46 per cent for the six months to June 30 over the corresponding period of 1916. Ohio, also, showed a gain of 15.3 per cent. The six largest states west of Massachusetts lost ground, with total registrations 13.7 per cent less than in June a year ago.

The June total in each case shows a sharp tapering off from May, but that is entirely seasonal and in accord with the experience of previous years. A recapitulation of the showing by states follows (P. C. meaning pleasure cars):  
June, 1917. June, 1916. % Inc.  
Mass.....(P. C.) 9,479 (P. C.) 8,824 +3.5  
N. York.....(P. C.) 22,387 (P. C.) 19,553 +13.3  
Mich.....(P. C.) 12,234 (P. C.) 12,528 -2.3  
Illinois.....(AII) 16,092 (AII) 13,553 +18.7  
California.....(AII) 9,010 (AII) 6,472 +39.2  
Ohio.....(AII) 16,760 (AII) 19,442 +13.7

\*Decrease.  
Pennsylvania pleasure car registrations six months to June 30, 1917, 251,789; six months to June 30, 1916, 172,508, an increase of 45.9 per cent.

## MOTORISMS

Another division has been added to the standards committee of the Society of Automobile Engineers, taking in motorcycle engineering.

"Trail Marking Day" will be observed on the Black and Yellow Trail some time this summer, the object being to remark the entire trail from east to west across South Dakota. Specified black and yellow paint will be used, and the remarking will be done by local representatives of the route.

According to data received from 66 tourists by the State Highway Commissioner of Colorado each car carries four persons as a rule, the average expenditure is \$3.30 a person daily and the average stay in the State is 25.6 days. The records of travel counts and other estimates indicate that during 1916 about 25,500 cars of non-residents passed through Colorado.

As a result of receipts of the "War Cause" races held at the Chicago Speedway, June 16, the Speedway Park Association has decided to send a complete equipment ambulance to France. The ambulance will be known as the Speedway Park Association Chicago Ambulance. In addition, the association voted to send a check for \$5000 to the hospital branch of the American Red Cross.

All gates at grade crossings in Pennsylvania will be painted with black and white stripes, according to the Public Service Commission. Watchmen will discard the old time red flag and display a 16-inch red disk with the word "stop" in black letters as a warning at crossings. According to the records of the commission there are 734 crossings in that State with gates and 633 have watchmen.

The National Park Service, Washington, D. C., now has ready new automobile maps in two colors of the Glacier, Rocky Mountain, Crater Lake, Sequoia, and Mt. Rainier national parks. They are similar in design and purpose to the automobile maps issued last year of the Yosemite and Yellowstone national parks. The maps distinguish between good and poor automobile roads, and show all trails. Distances are indicated and many places pointed out where gasoline and water may be had. Other information useful not only to motorists but general tourists is given. These maps may be had each in its own national park, or upon application to the Department of the Interior.

WEST IS WINNER  
OF TWO GAMES

Detroit Defeats Boston While St. Louis Wins One From the Philadelphia Athletics—New York Beats Chicago

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING				
	Won	Lost	1917	P-C
Chicago	50	30	525	526
Boston	47	30	510	558
Cleveland	44	37	543	570
New York	39	36	520	582
Detroit	40	38	512	525
Washington	31	44	413	519
Philadelphia	29	46	387	520
St. Louis	31	50	383	449

RESULTS YESTERDAY  
Detroit 1, Boston 0.  
New York 6, Chicago 5.  
St. Louis 2, Philadelphia 1.  
Cleveland-Washington, postponed.

GAMES TODAY  
Boston at Detroit.  
New York at Cleveland.  
Washington at Philadelphia.  
Philadelphia at St. Louis.

The West was the winner in two of the three games played in the American League baseball championship race Friday afternoon, Detroit and St. Louis capturing their games while the third game went to the New York club.

The fourth game scheduled to be played at Cleveland between Cleveland and Washington was postponed. Detroit won its game from the Boston Red Sox by a score of 1 to 0, but as New York defeated the Chicago White Sox by a score of 6 to 5 in 11 innings, the margin between first and second places in the league remains the same. St. Louis won its first game in several starts by defeating the Athletics, 2 to 1.

DETROIT SHUTS  
OUT BOSTON, 1-0

DETROIT, Mich.—Detroit defeated the world champion Red Sox here Friday afternoon by the shutout score of 1 to 0 in a hard-fought game. Leonard, in the box for Boston, pitched splendid ball, allowing the visitors but four hits, but his team mates were unable to score a run. James, who pitched for the winners, also displayed splendid ability, allowing the Red Sox batters but a single hit.

In the sixth, with the bases full, Leonard tightened, struck out Cobb, and retired the side. Detroit scored its only run in the ninth inning, when Cobb hit the first ball pitched into deep right field, taking three bases on the hit. He scored a moment later on a wild throw by Hooper. Score:  
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Detroit.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 4 2  
Boston.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1  
Batteries—James and Stange; Leonard and Agnew. Umpires—Hildebrand and O'Loughlin. Time—1h. 51m.

NEW YORK DEFEATS  
CHICAGO BY 6 TO 5

CHICAGO, Ill.—An unusual play in the eleventh inning gave New York a 6 to 5 victory over Chicago here Friday. After one man was out, Peckinpaugh singled and took second on a sacrifice. Pipp then singled to center and Peckinpaugh started home. Felsch's throw to the plate was perfect and as Peckinpaugh slid, Schalk dropped upon him and also dropped the ball. Schalk recovered the ball and touched Peckinpaugh out. Peckinpaugh was trapped a foot from the base but Umpire Evans ruled him safe, claiming that Schalk held him while he was recovering the ball.

Caldwell was batted out of the box in the first inning and Chicago scored four runs. Felsch's home run came in the sixth inning and was the only hit made off A. Russell. Score:  
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
New York.....0 1 0 0 0 1 3 0 0 1—6 14 3  
Chicago.....4 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—5 8 3  
Batteries—Caldwell, Calloway, A. Russell and Kumanaker; Williams, Fisher, Schalk, Umpires—Evans and Owens. Time—2h. 47m.

ST. LOUIS DEFEATS  
PHILADELPHIA, 2-1

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Sisler's hitting enabled St. Louis to win from Philadelphia here Friday, 2 to 1. In the fourth after Austin and Sloan had singled, Sisler drove in Austin with a double. In the sixth Sloan was safe when Grover fumbled his grounder and scored on Sisler's second double.

Philadelphia got its only run in the eighth on a single, a base on balls, a sacrifice hit and an infield out. Score:  
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
St. Louis.....0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 2 7 1  
Philadelphia.....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 6 4  
Batteries—Davenport and Seeverd; Bush and Schang. Umpires—Morarty, Nallin and Connolly. Time—1h. 35m.

HARVARD CLUB TO  
PLAY AT BRAE BURN

WEST NEWTON, Mass.—The next Harvard Club golf tournament will be held at the Brae Burn Country Club on Wednesday, July 18. There will be the usual playing conditions—18-hole handicap tournament, prizes for the best gross and first and second nets. Members may play either morning or afternoon.

The first tournament was held at the Essex Country Club last month with about 40 entries. There should be a somewhat larger entry list at Brae Burn.

## BOSTON AMERICAN AVERAGES

	G	AB	R	H	SH	SB	2B	3B	HR	PC	PO	A	E	FC
Ruth, P.	24	59	8	22	3	4	1	1	1	268	6	49	2	344
Bader, P.	11	11	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	354	1	10	1	344
Walsh, C.	13	31	4	11	1	1	1	1	1	354	1	10	1	344
Gainer, I.	22	73	10	21	5	4	3	1	1	287	220	6	5	378
Lewis, L.	74	276	31	74	14	3	11	4	1	268	153	9	4	375
Gardner, B.	78	270	24	72	17	6	14	2	1	266	86	144	16	385
Hobbs, I.	42	215	25	57	13	6	11	5	1	265	624	25	6	390
Walker, C.	64	219	28	55	15	4	11	6	1	251	142	13	5	368
Hooper, R.	74	280	44	68	10	13	11	6	1	242	123	13	4	371
Scott, S.	78	266	25	64	18	6	12	5	1	240	153	243	22	347
Agnew, C.	49	114	8	26	3	1	4	1	1	228	131	49	6	367
Thomas, C.	48	121	16	27	2	1	1	1	1	222	138	32	5	323
Foster, P.	5	9	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	222	3	18	1	1,000
Mays, P.	17	51	4	10	1	1	1	1	1	196	6	57	1	1,000
Janvin, B.	32	84	14	16	6	3	2	1	1	199	38	71	5	356



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## LEGHORN HENS

SAID TO GIVE HIGH  
PROFIT AS LAYERSTests on Various Breeds Show  
Cost and Return—Size and  
Weight of Eggs Studied

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Leghorn  
hens produce eggs cheaper than Plymouth  
Rocks, Wyandottes, Rhode Island  
Reds, and Orpingtons, according to re-  
sults reported by poultrymen of the  
United States Department of Agri-  
culture. Because they lay as many  
or more eggs and eat only about 55  
pounds of feed per head, as compared  
with 70 to 85 pounds eaten by the  
general-purpose breeds, and because  
their egg yield exceeds that of gen-  
eral-purpose breeds during their sec-  
ond and third laying years. Leghorns,  
the specialists say, undoubtedly are  
more profitable to keep for the pro-  
duction of eggs only.

In this test the feed cost of a dozen  
eggs for one of the Leghorn pens was  
7.4 cents in 1915, while the average  
cost of all the pens of the general-  
purpose breeds was 10.6 cents. In  
1914 the feed cost of a dozen eggs for  
the same pen of Leghorns was 8.7  
cents, as against an average cost of  
15.1 cents for the second laying year  
of the general-purpose pens. During  
their third laying year the cost of a  
dozen eggs was 8.8 cents, compared  
with 18.6 cents for the general-purpose  
fowls. The total value of eggs per  
hen over feed cost in the Leghorn pen  
for three years was \$6.84, against \$4.30  
for the general-purpose hens. The highest  
egg production obtained in any of the  
feeding experiments up to 1915 was  
by a pen of Leghorns which laid 157.6  
eggs per hen, at a feed cost of 6.7  
cents a dozen.

Leghorns produce smaller eggs than  
general-purpose breeds. The average  
weight of the eggs of a pen of Leg-  
horns during the first laying year  
was 1.42 pounds per dozen as against  
1.53 to 1.58 pounds for the other pens.  
However, Leghorns laying eggs weigh-  
ing 1.50 pounds per dozen or even  
more, the specialists say, have been  
selected and bred by many poultry-  
men. An examination in May, 1915,  
of 500 eggs from three Leghorn pens  
showed that 31 per cent weighed more  
than two ounces apiece, or 1.50 pounds  
to the dozen.

## NEW HOTELS IN FLORIDA

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—During the  
coming year \$35,000,000 will be in-  
vested in new tourist hotels in Florida,  
according to the estimate of State Hotel  
Inspector Messer, says the Times-  
Pineville. Mr. Messer already has  
issued permits and approved the  
building plans for approximately \$5-  
000,000 worth of these structures. The  
unprecedented tourist travel to Flor-  
ida in the past two years has been  
the means of attracting men of means  
who see great opportunities for in-  
vestment in the hotel business there  
on a large scale.

## APPEAL TO SHOPPERS

CHICAGO, Ill.—Within a few days  
shoppers on State Street will see this  
sign prominently displayed in depart-  
ment stores: "In accordance with the  
policy of the Government to elimi-  
nate waste and effect a larger mea-  
sure of economy, we ask our patrons  
to carry all packages of merchandise  
under \$5 in value." This is the result  
of a meeting of 50 members of the Chi-  
cago Retailers' Association, presided  
over by the head of the association,  
F. W. Hardcastle of M. L. Rothschild,  
says the Tribune.
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Kangaroo Leather is  
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is wonderfully strong  
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titioner.

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sired. Address P. O. Box 73, Kearsarge.

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veniences.

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rooms; tourists or permanent; MISS  
HARRIMAN. Tel. B. B. 841 R.

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LEGAL NOTICE

CITY OF BOSTON.

Notice to Contractors.  
Sealed bids for concrete foundations for the  
12th Avenue station of the Dorchester Trans-  
it will be received by the undersigned until  
12 o'clock noon of Tuesday, July 17, 1917.  
Specifications and forms of contract may be ob-  
tained at 15 Beacon street, ninth floor. The  
right to reject any and all bids and to award  
the contract as is deemed to be for the best  
interest of the City of Boston, is reserved.  
C. E. R. H. 3, Dover, N. H.

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timonial meeting every Wednesday even-  
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# FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## Apartment House Bedroom Made Spacious

"White paint did it." Does that sound like an advertisement of some sort? It is not, really, however, at least not an intentional or premeditated one. It was a remark made by one young woman, Miss Bird-aline Bowdoin, an interior decorator by profession, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, whom she was ushering into her own room for a cozy chat. And she was explaining, in reply to her guest's eager questioning, just how she had succeeded in transforming her tiny apartment house bedroom into the modest mansion they were entering.

"Why, I always thought that you had such a little scrap of a room, hardly big enough to turn around in," exclaimed the caller.

"White paint did it," repeated the hostess. "It was tiny, and when I decided to do it over, I planned to work out some scheme by which it might be made to seem, at least, more spacious. I believed that a white room would really appear and feel larger than one in which any particular color took up space, and so I determined to have a white room, with touches of black to emphasize its whiteness. I did not say much about it to the family, but just went ahead quietly.

"First, I had the walls papered with this creamy white plain paper; then I had the woodwork of the room painted creamy white, also. Next the furniture was painted and enameled until it, too, matched the walls and woodwork. The floor came next, and this was the first obstacle; the workmen refused outright to paint that white, for they could not understand how anyone could make such an absurd request of them. Who ever heard of such a thing as a white floor? They were quite patronizingly scornful. But I stood my ground and insisted, and, at last, most reluctantly, they did my bidding. I am inclined to think that they fully expected me to call them in the next week to give it a coat of red or green or some other color. It took three coats of that white paint, I will confess, and then three more of shellac, but when at last it was done I was quite as delighted as I had hoped to be.

"The only thing that troubled me then was the conspicuousness of the cracks. They show so much more plainly on a light-colored floor than on a dark, on account of the shadows. I could not think how to manage them, so I let them alone for a time. Meanwhile I painted this simple conventional design as a border around the walls, and paneled it with the same design at intervals, as you see. Then I had a sudden inspiration: why not outline the spaces for the few articles of furniture which I was to have in the room on the floor as well? And then came the solution of the crack difficulty. Why not, since they were

determined to be conspicuous, paint these cracks black, too, and make their markings intentional? I think that the effect is decidedly interesting, don't you? I am quite delighted with it, and with this border line marking out just where the bed and bookcase and chiffonier and writing desk should go; don't you like it, too? It has the effect of making the furniture fall back against the wall where it belongs, and take up as little room as possible.

"Of course, the logical place for the bed was on that long, plain wall, so there I have put it, as you see. At the end of the room, where the window is, I found there was space enough for a screen at the foot of the bed; and also for that small round table on the other side. The chiffonier and writing table are beyond it, while there was room enough for the bookcase, as you see, at the other end of the bed. Take this low rocking chair, won't you, and I will sit on this stool or taboret that may be pushed in under the writing table when not in use.

"Now do look around and tell me how you like my window draperies and other hangings. I thought that this pinky orange-colored silky stuff—it will not fade—was just the thing that I needed, and so I printed that black design on it to fit the places where I wanted to use it. Take the bed cover, for instance. You see, I prefer a regular bed to a couch and, as I did not want this to look too much like a bedroom—it is my own sitting-room as well—I decided to cover the bed with the same material as that of the window hangings. I had a beautiful time making and decorating this cover and slip covers for the pillows and these cases, which hide the ends, and so turn it into a day bed.

"Don't you like it? And this using the same material for chair cushions, too, while, for contrast, I have this plain black curtain to keep the dust off the books in my bookcase, and the black shades for my lights? What I am particularly delighted with is this floor cushion of black velvet; it is such a soft, comfortable thing to step out of bed upon.

"Probably you notice the lack of pictures, or does this one black silhouette of this gay little garden scene satisfy you in that respect? It does me. That is why I painted it directly on the wall. And I like this black border around the oval mirror, also painted directly upon the wall.

"Contrary to the opinions of most of my friends, I am finding my white room a gay and cheery place, much lighter and more spacious than ever before. For the black decorations seem only to enhance the whiteness and help achieve the desired effect of spaciousness."

## A Refreshingly Simple Gown



Courtesy Lane Bryant, New York

Would not you call it just that, a refreshingly simple gown, the model here offered? It is an American style, but it follows closely the prevailing note in the fashions of Paris, simplicity. The material of which it is made is Georgette crepe, and the color a beautiful soft old blue. The long tunic, as you see, is closely plaited and falls in long graceful lines. The embroidery is done in silver thread and is some 10 or 12 inches deep. A similarly embroidered band about the bodice, extending all the way around under the arms, shows through the crepe and comes out from under the veiling in front. Below, a smaller piece of the embroidery adorns the front of the belt or girdle. The cuffs, too, are embroidered in the silver thread. Down each side of the skirt of the tunic, and also above on the

bodice in corresponding lines, is a row of decorative blue and silver buttons. The collar and the vest that fills in the neck, except for a modest V-shaped opening in the front, is of white Georgette crepe.

This gown with its simple, graceful lines could be copied in many materials and in any color chosen. If one were to wish it in white and black, for instance, it might be reproduced, if an extremely simple dress were desired, in some thin fine cotton material and embroidered in black thread in that darning stitch outline style so popular in the reign of Queen Elizabeth and once more coming into fashion. Such a style as this is indeed refreshing after the complex and intricate garments so frequently offered to the woman who really longs to express her quietness and repose in what she wears.

## When Forks Were Fashioned

Can you imagine what it would be like to be obliged to eat without forks? Not a meal of dry things, such as sandwiches and cakes, of course, that could be managed well; and, as for anything like soup, spoons would be sufficient; but can you imagine eating a regular dinner, roast and all, without such an implement as a fork? Yet, if you were to study up on the subject of forks, you would doubtless be astonished to find that they did not come into popular usage much before the early part of the Nineteenth Century—only, in fact, a hundred years or so ago.

One should have said, table usage, for, of course, forks of some sort, however rude, have been in use for agricultural pursuits since early Bible times. And forks for table use have been known for some three centuries, even though they have not been considered necessary table appointments, as today, for much more than a century, as we have said. The ancient Greeks and Romans and Egyptians, highly civilized as they believed themselves to be, nevertheless probably never dreamed of them. It is said that they had some large variety of an iron fork, used in lifting meat out of the kettle in which it was cooked, but it never seemed to occur to them to make miniature implements of the same sort for individual use at their feasts.

In the kitchen and served it at table cut in small pieces. In this way, it could be eaten with the fingers and, perhaps, we do not know precisely, it may have been considered quite correct to help out the fingers with the knife. Knives, we find, have a much longer history, although table knives, as we understand the term today, did not become popular, or generally used, until some five or six centuries ago. Spoons were about the first of our common table utensils of today to become necessities. We read so much of couches, instead of chairs, being used at banquet tables that one imagines it would have been a rather difficult thing to have used either knife or fork with any degree of ease or comfort.

Italy is quite generally credited with having invented and popularized the fork as a table implement. It was probably about the Fourteenth Century that the nobles began to use them, but that was long before they were adopted by the people in general. This table fork was, in its original form, a two-pronged affair. A

traveler who visited Italy in the early part of the Seventeenth Century, like many a traveler of these times, wrote a book about his impressions of the country and its people and recounted what he saw there that interested him particularly. He it was who reported the common use of forks in that country, explained clearly how they were managed and for what purpose, and ended up by saying that there he found that it was considered an exhibition of bad taste to touch meat with the fingers. These new table utensils were made, some of iron, some of steel, and a few, used by gentlemen only, as he reported, of silver. He became accustomed to their use while in Italy and continued the custom when he returned to his home in England, thereby making himself the butt of much ridicule, so it is said. And, when this new custom began to spread, a clergyman is said to have preached a sermon on the subject and declared that the use of forks, rather than fingers, was an insult to Providence. Even in spite of that, however, the usage grew.

Forks were known in England at an early time, although only in isolated cases, as it were. Some say that Edward I possessed one which may have been brought to him from afar by some curiosity-collecting crusader. They came into favor slowly, however. Up to the time of Henry VIII, fingers were regarded as quite sufficient and satisfactory and the etiquette of the times called for the utmost daintiness in their use. Of course, no matter how daintily one dipped the hands in the dish, they had to be washed directly after every meal and so that necessitated the presence in every large household of a servant known as the "ewar," or "ewary," who, with his assistants, came into the banquet hall at the close of each feast, before the guests or family left their places at table, and presented to each in turn basins of water and towels. Doubtless the fingerbowl of today is the survivor of that ancient custom.

Queen Elizabeth is known to have possessed several forks, elaborate and richly ornamented implements presented to her by admiring subjects or visitors. In an inventory of her possessions, one finds mention of a "fork of golde . . . garnished with two lytle rubyes, two lytle perles pendant and a lytle coral." Historians, however, are inclined to believe that even she seldom used her forks, but kept

Date Delight—Wash and dry  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound of dates, and, after removing the stones, put them through the meat chopper. Soften 1 heaping tablespoon of gelatin in a little cold water, and dissolve it in  $\frac{1}{2}$  cups of boiling water. Add the juice of 1 orange, the juice of  $\frac{1}{2}$  a lemon and 2 tablespoons of sugar. Blend the dates thoroughly with this mixture and turn it all into a mold which has been wet with cold water. Chill and serve with thick cream either whipped or plain.

Orange Charlotte Russe—Soak 1-3 box of gelatin in 1-3 cup of cold water, then pour over it 1-3 cup of boiling water. When it is dissolved, add 1 cup of orange juice and pulp, the juice of 1 lemon, 1 cup granulated sugar and the whites of 3 eggs, beaten stiff. When the jelly begins to harden, beat until light; then pour into a mold lined with sections of orange and lady fingers, arranged alternately. Or, if preferred, cool in individual molds. Serve very cold with whipped cream.

Spanish Cream—Here is a recipe for an old-fashioned, but always popular, dessert: Dissolve  $\frac{1}{2}$  box of gelatin in 2 cups of milk. Beat together the yolks of 3 eggs and 1 cup of sugar. When the milk with the gelatin in it has come to a boil, add the eggs and sugar and let the mixture boil 3 minutes. Be careful not to let it curdle. Remove from the fire and stir in the whites of 3 eggs, which have been beaten until stiff. Add also a little extract of vanilla, about 1 teaspoon, for flavoring. Pour into a mold that has been rinsed with cold water and serve cold.

Jellied Apples—Choose about 12 medium sized apples, pare and remove the cores. Put the apples in a baking pan and fill the centers with nuts and raisins. Sprinkle  $\frac{1}{2}$  a cup or more of sugar over them, and also the juice obtained by cooking the cores and parings in a little cold water and straining them when tender. Bake the apples until tender, basting them occasionally with the juice. Soften 1 tablespoon of gelatin in a little cold water and dissolve it in the hot fruit juice. Pour this over the apples and let it harden. Chill and serve with cream, either plain or whipped.

Prune Souffle—This is another favorite dish with many people. Wash 3 cups of prunes and soak them in cold water; then cook until tender in as little water as possible. When thoroughly done, remove the stones and chop the prunes fine (or put them through a meat grinder). Then mix them well with a generous  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup or so of sugar, 3 tablespoons of lemon juice, and fold in carefully the whites of 2 eggs which have been beaten to a stiff froth. Bake in a moderate oven and serve with whipped cream or plain, as preferred.

Banana Cream—Soften  $\frac{1}{2}$  box of gelatin in  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of cold water. Beat 2 cups of milk in a double boiler and add to it the gelatin and water; add also the yolks of 4 eggs which have been well beaten with 1 cup of granulated sugar. Let the mixture cook about 20 minutes, taking care that it does not curdle. Let it cool, then stir in 1 pint of whipped cream. Chill before serving. This might be used as Charlotte Russe by pouring it into a mold lined with lady fingers or slices of sponge cake.

Lemon Meringue Pudding—Soak 2

## A Little List of Delectable Desserts

cups of dried bread crumbs in 1 quart of milk and add to this 1 cup of granulated sugar, with which 1-3 of a cup of butter has been creamed, and also the yolks of 4 eggs beaten until stiff. Flavor with the juice and grated rind of 1 lemon. Pour into a buttered earthenware baking dish and bake. When firm and somewhat browned, cover with a meringue made by beating the whites of the 4 eggs until stiff and mixing with them a little powdered sugar and lemon juice. Brown this in the oven, then set the pudding away in a cool place. Serve cold.

Nut and Raisin Parfait—Soften 1 tablespoon of granulated gelatin in a little cold water, pour over it a thin sirup, made by boiling together  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of sugar and  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of cold water. Before making this sirup, however, whip one cup of cream until stiff and beat into it the whites of 1 or 2 eggs, also beaten until stiff. Then pour the sirup with the gelatin in it over this. Fold the nuts and raisins—the amount to be decided by the maker's taste—into the mixture and pack in a mold in an ice cream freezer. This is delicious served with caramel sauce.

Caramel Sauce—Cream together 1 tablespoon of butter and 1 tablespoon of flour. Melt 1 cup of brown sugar in a heavy iron pan and add 1 cup of boiling water. Stir constantly until all lumps are dissolved, then add the flour and butter which have been

creamed together and stir until the sauce reaches a creamy consistency.

Macaroon Custard—Soak  $\frac{1}{2}$  table-spoons of granulated gelatin in  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup of cold water. Make a thin custard by cooking together for a few minutes 2 cups of milk which have been scalded and mixed with the well-beaten yolks of 3 eggs, 1-3 of a cup of white sugar and a small pinch of salt. Add the gelatin to this and strain the custard into a deep dish in a pan of crushed ice or ice water. Add 2-3 of a cup of macaroon crumbs and 1 teaspoon of extract of vanilla, stirring constantly. When it begins to thicken, add the whites of the 3 eggs beaten until stiff. Turn into a mold which has been rinsed with cold water and chill. Serve very cold with whole macaroons.

Steamed Cup Custard—Beat 3 eggs, yolks and whites together, until very light, then beat in 3 level tablespoons of white granulated sugar and also  $\frac{3}{4}$  cups of sweet milk. Flavor with lemon or extract of vanilla, according to taste. Pour into individual custard cups and set them in a steamer over water that is boiling hard. Steam for a quarter of an hour. Powdered nutmeg may be sprinkled over the top when cold, or a meringue made of powdered sugar and the whites of an egg beaten stiff and flavored like the custard.

## An Innovation in Bedroom Furnishings

LONDON, England—Recent years have seen many new departures in the matter of house furnishing. Old traditions have been broken with and a fearlessness shown in the adoption of new ideas, especially in the use of bright colors, which would have been impossible a little while ago. This is especially the case with regard to the decorative treatment of bedrooms, although the same thing applies to some extent to the whole house. There is no denying that the average bedroom, regarded from a decorative point of view, has frequently been decidedly uninteresting. There have been exceptions, of course, notably in the case of rooms furnished with really genuine old furniture of a good period; but such rooms are the exception, and modern bedroom furniture has seldom been anything but rather dull, however solid and useful, and all the color and interest in the room has had to be supplied by the paper, the carpet, or the hangings. The introduction of colored-painted furniture is a great step in advance and a bedroom may be rendered really beautiful, as well as quite individual, by its employment. The color scheme should be decided beforehand and strictly adhered to, for any haphazard arrangements in such a room would entail complete failure.

The kind of painted furniture which is described in this article is enameled in a bright clear color; the main lines may be picked out with a harmonizing or contrasting shade; sometimes there is a little gayly painted border, worked out in two or three colors, or the knobs and handles of the drawers are decorated with little wreaths of conventional flowers. The colors of the wall paper, the carpet, the bedspread and the curtains must all be needless to say, be thought out carefully and form part of one complete color scheme. The furniture of such a room might be painted a clear, pale yellow; curtains of dull orange raw silk would carry out a beautiful color scheme, together with a carpet of deep tawny reddish brown; the wall paper might be white, powdered with tiny gold stars. A few touches of pale blue might be introduced, or it might all be kept to the yellow and tawny coloring.

Another possibility for a room of this kind is apple green furniture, with black bedspread and black and white carpet. In such a case, the lines of the furniture might be picked out in black. There is great scope for the individual treatment of rooms furnished in this way, for furniture may be planned and decorated in accordance with the wishes of the purchaser. There would seem to be an opening for a new calling in the decoration of such furniture, as it comes more gen-

erally into use, and one in which artistic women might excel, for there is need for really good designs for the little borders and patterns which are brought into play on some of the pieces, and of good judgment in the matter of coloring.



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## He That to Such a Height Hath Built

(Sixteenth Century)

He that to such a height hath built his mind,  
And reared the dwelling of his thought  
so strong,  
As neither hope nor fear can shake the frame  
Of his resolved powers; nor all the wind  
Of vanity or malice pierce to wrong  
His settled peace, or to disturb the same:  
What a fair seat hath he, from whence he may  
The boundless wastes and wilds of man survey.

And with how free an eye doth he look down  
Upon these lower regions of turmoil,  
Where all the storms of passion  
mainly beat.  
On flesh and blood: where honor,  
power, renown,  
Are only gay afflictions, golden foil;  
Where greatness stands upon as feeble feet.  
As frailty doth; and only great doth seem  
To little minds who do it so esteem.

And whereas none rejoice more in revenge  
Than women used to do, yet well you know  
That wrong is better checked by being  
contemned  
Than being pursued; leaving to him  
to avenge  
To whom it appertains: Wherein you show  
How worthily your clearness hath  
condemned  
Base malediction, living in the dark.  
That at the rays of goodness still will  
dark.

And this note, Madam, of your worthiness  
has been recorded in so many hearts,  
As time or malice cannot wrong your right  
In the inheritance of fame you must  
possess:

You that have built you by your great  
deserts:  
One of small means—a far more ex-  
quisite  
and glorious dwelling for your hon-  
ored name,  
Than all the gold that leaden minds  
can frame.

Shakespeare Daniel (from Epistle to the  
Countess of Cumberland).

## Brotherhood

And your brothers in the world  
see that these be many, for the  
strength is multiplied by the  
number of his brothers. — Irving  
Sachs.

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## Corner of Piazza delle Erbe, Verona, Italy

A stroll through the precincts of Verona, Heine says in his "Travel Sketches," translated from the German by Elizabeth A. Sharp, reveals many a romantic trace of former days. "To the Romans belong especially the Amphitheater and the Arch of Triumph; to the era of Theodoric, of Dietrichs of Berna, date the fabulous remains of much Byzantine pre-Gothic architecture; fantastic ruins recall the King Alboin and his mad Longobards; ancient monuments carry us back to Charlemagne, whose paladins are carved on the door of the cathedral with the frank coarseness which characterized them in life. It would seem as though the city were a great hostelry of people. And, as in inns, men write their names on the walls and windows, so here have each of these nations left behind it the traces of its passage."

"I stood entranced, now before some ancient edifice, now before the men who streamed by in mysterious haste, and finally before the . . . blue heaven,

which lightened the whole scene like a costly frame to a beautiful picture." On the Piazza delle Erbe, where the vegetable market is held, moved a crowd of picturesque figures. "The servant girls wore chignons, through which was thrust one or more golden arrows, or else a silver-hilted dagger. Most of the peasant women wore little plate-shaped straw hats, with coquettish flowers, jauntily placed on one side of the head."

"A close observation of these people, men and women alike," the writer continues, "reveal in their faces and in their whole beings the traces of a civilization which differs from our own inasmuch as it is not the product of the barbarism of the Middle Ages, but of the Roman era; a civilization which has not perished, but has merely been modified by the character of the successive masters of the country."

"Among these people civilization has not the remarkably new polish that it has with us, where the oak trunks were planed but yesterday, and where everything still smells of varnish. It

appears to us as if all this swarm of people in the Piazza delle Erbe have, during the course of time, altered the cut of their coats and the methods of their speech but very gradually, and that the spirit of their refined customs and habits has remained almost unaltered. The buildings, however, which surround the Piazza, could not so easily keep pace with Time; but they are none the worse for that. There, also, stand high palaces of the Lombardo-Venetian style, with innumerable balconies and smiling frescoes. In the center rises a single memorial column, a sparkling fountain and a stone altar. Here, ranged behind a massive pillared door, is the comically red and white striped Podesta's tower, whereon the hands and dial of the clock are destroyed as though Time wished to annihilate itself. The whole place is permeated by the same romantic magic which so enthalls us in the fantastic imaginings of Ludovico Ariosto, or of Ludovico Tieck."

## Tchaikovsky's Admiration for Mozart

"Tchaikovsky, says Laroche, was constant in his leading ideas, but very variable in the shades of his opinion. The chief deity of his musical Olympus was Mozart. In this he differed from the majority of his countrymen, who, preferring fire to light, and intensity of emotion to 'sweet reasonableness,' have rarely appreciated Mozart at his immeasurable worth." Mrs. Ross Newmark writes in her volume on Tchaikovsky, "Glinka thought 'Don Juan' a fine opera, but not a model one."

Tchaikovsky writes of it: "Every work of art, however much it may transcend the artistic level of the day and the society in which its author lived and moved, must still inevitably bear the stamp of its period. No matter how strong and profound the creative gift of an artist, he cannot escape certain characteristics, certain purely external peculiarities of form which, in the hands of second-rate talent, degenerate into mere tricks of routine and finally assume a sort of archaeological importance. Therefore it is not surprising that even in the loftiest spheres of art the works of human genius should grow obsolete. In the creations of Raphael, Shakespeare, and Mozart, despite all their depth of conception, we find certain external features which do not answer to the tastes of younger generations. But it does not follow that the hand of time has power to touch the essential substance of a work of art; and so—notwithstanding its eighty years—the opera of 'Don Juan,' in which are enshrined the powerful and incorruptible relics of Mozart's genius, is only old-fashioned as regards technical details. It awakes in us the same enthusiasm, it touches our feelings as effectively as in the days of our fathers and grandfathers before us. Compared with that of Berlioz, Mozart's orchestration is, of course, slight; his arias are somewhat diffuse, and sometimes err by pandering to the caprices and virtuosity of his singers. His style is laid out to please the affectations of the court-circle of his day. Nevertheless, all his operas, and 'Don Juan' above all, are full of beauties of the highest order and of strong-dramatic situations. His melody is wonderfully beautiful, his harmony rich and interesting. But Mozart was preeminently a master of dramatic music, and no other composer ever created such well-sustained or realistically conceived musical types as Don Juan, Donna Anna, Leporello, Zerlina, etc.

"As I have remarked, Mozart's weak-

side lies in his lengthy concert arias, which, purposely designed that the singer might show off his or her skill, are not invariably of great musical value. But in the concerted parts, in the scenes which depict dramatic movement, he has left us a long series of masterpieces. The scenes in which Donna Anna takes part are especially strong in this intense dramatic power. Her heart-rending cries, . . . her horror and thirst for vengeance when she meets the author of her misfor-

"The student of American literature, should he search through histories, bibliographies, and catalogues of libraries for traces of Christopher Dock and his works, would follow a vain quest. The attrition of the great sea of human affairs during the course of a century and a half has left of the pious schoolmaster, as the early Germans of Pennsylvania were wont to call him, only a name," writes Samuel W. Pennypacker, in a biographical sketch of Christopher Dock with which he seeks to make amends for this neglect of a most useful citizen of the colonial time.

"Watson, the annalist, says that in 1740 Christopher Dock taught school in the old Mennonite log church in Germantown; the catalogue of the American Antiquarian Society contains the title of his 'Schul-Ordning' under the wrong year; and these meager statements are the only references to him I have ever been able to find in any English book. . . . Between the leaves of old Bibles and in out-of-the-way places in country garrets, perhaps, are still preserved some of the Schriften, and birds and flowers, which he used to write and paint as rewards for his dutiful scholars, but whose was the hand that made them has been forgotten. The details of his life which can now be ascertained are few, but such as they are it is a fitting task to gather them together."

tunes, all this is realized by Mozart with such convincing power that its effect can only be compared with some of Shakespeare's best scenes. "To this love for Mozart, Tchaikovsky remained faithful during his whole life. He studied the composer from every side of his genius, and left two memorials of his affection for him: his 'Mozartiana' Suite for Orchestra (op. 61), and the vocal quartet 'Night,' the music adapted from Mozart's 'Fantasia' No. 4 (1893)."

## Christopher Dock, Schoolmaster

among themselves without wars. The sweetness and purity which filled the soul of the Mennonite, the Dunker, the Schwentker, the Pietist, and the Quaker, was nowhere better exemplified than in Christopher Dock. . . . He was a Mennonite who came from Germany to Pennsylvania about 1714. . . . He opened a school among the Mennonites on the Skipack. It was an occupation to which he felt he was divinely called, and he continued it without regard to compensation for ten years. . . . For ten years he was a husbandman, but four summers he taught school in Germantown. While away from the school he was continually impressed with a sense of duties unfulfilled, and in 1738 he gave up his farm and returned to his old pursuit. He then opened two schools, one in Skipack and one in Salford, which he taught three days each alternately, and henceforth devoted himself to this labor unceasingly.

"In 1750, Christopher Saur, the Germantown publisher, conceived the idea of printing a written description of Dock's method of keeping school, in order that other teachers whose gift was not so great might be instructed; that those who cared only for the money they received might be shamed; and that parents might know how a well-arranged school was conducted, and how themselves to treat children. To get the description was a matter requiring diplomacy because of the decided feeling of Dock that it would not be fitting to do anything for his own praise or credit. Saur, therefore, wrote to Dielman Kolb, a prominent minister in Salford, urging his request and presenting a series of questions which he begged to have answered. Through the influence of Kolb the teacher was induced to undertake a reply, and the

treatise was completed in August of 1750."

"This essay is the earliest written and published in America upon the subject of school-teaching, and so far as I know, the only picture we have of the colonial country school. It is remarkable that at a time when the use of force was considered essential in the training of children, views so correct in the subject of discipline should have been entertained. The only copy of the original edition I have ever seen is in the Cassel collection, now owned by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania."

From Mr. Pennypacker's reprint of Christopher Dock's book we take the following answer to one of the questions:

"The assembling takes place in this way: Since some here in the country have a long way to come but others live near the school, so that the scholars cannot be all together at a fixed time and at the stroke of the clock, as in those places where men live together in a city or village, the rule and arrangements are that all of those who come first who can read in the Testament sit down on a bench, the boys together on one bench and the girls on another by themselves. A chapter is then given them to read and without having studied it, they read in turn. Meanwhile I am writing before them. Those who read their verse without mistakes sit down at the table and write, but those who fall must go down to the foot of the bench. Those who are freed as above sit down at the table and this is continued until they are all together. He who remains last on the bench is a Lazy Scholar. When they are all together and are examined to see whether they are washed and combed, a morning hymn or psalm is given them to sing,

## Equality

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE Idealistic schools of natural science insist that matter is an unreality, inasmuch as it is only a phenomenon; and that, for this reason, the only reality is the noumenon of the human mind, of force, or whatever the cause of the material phenomenon may be described as. Christian Science accepts this as a good explanation as any other of the relative. "In its history of mortality," writes Mrs. Eddy, on page 547 of Science and Health, "Darwin's theory of evolution from a material basis is more consistent than most theories." Still, Christian Science, dealing as it must with the absolute, goes far beyond any explanation of the merely relative, which it defines as the supposititious counterfeit of the spiritual. Reality, then, is the spiritual, and this being so, the human mind can be nothing but a counterfeit of or lie about the divine Mind, just as material phenomena being only the ideas of the human mind, are themselves necessarily only counterfeits of or lies about the ideas of the divine Mind.

Thus, all that exists, seemingly or actually, is the human mind or the divine Mind, with their respective ideas. Therefore everything that exists or even seems to exist, seems to exist or does exist as an idea in the human mind or the divine Mind. What is termed equality is an admirable example of this, for it necessarily follows that the only equality that can exist is a mental equality, and that this mental equality must manifest itself, on a spiritual plane or a material plane, in an equal knowledge of Principle, or an equal manifestation of materiality. Absolute equality of thought, however, though easily conceivable on a spiritual basis, where the very perfection of divine ideas compels an equality of quality though not necessarily of quantity, is by no means consequential on a relative basis, where there is no standard of perfection, but only a human opinion of it. Consequently, on the human plane, equality becomes a practical impossibility, and all that human laws can do to enforce it, is

to trade on a human ignorance of mental causation, which regards material phenomena as altogether outside the influence of the human mind, whereas being the subjective condition of that mind, they are entirely subject to it.

What all this comes to is really something exceedingly simple. It means that a man's possessions are the result of his method of thinking, and not objective realities beyond his control. This is what Jesus impressed, in his teaching, on the men of Galilee or Judaea, from Jerusalem to Capernaum, and from passover to passover. Jesus was the richest man the world has ever known. So absolutely inexhaustible were his resources that property of every description was entirely valueless to him. He never imagined that it was necessary to make a corner in wheat in order to control the supply, he knew that flour was a mental manifestation, and that as Mind was infinite the manifestation of Mind was infinite, and so he fed the multitude from a few barley loaves. It was precisely because he perceived the full significance of this that Mrs. Eddy asked, on page 90 of Science and Health, "How were the loaves and fishes multiplied on the shore of Galilee,—and that, too, without meal or menad from which loaf or fish could come?"

Nor, knowing what this meant, did Jesus confine his demonstration, of the infinity and omnipotence of divine Mind, to the supply of loaves and fishes. He knew that the only form of limitation was a human sense of a supposititious limitation of divine Mind, and so he destroyed men's belief in the limitation of health just as he had their sense of the limitation of bread. "Man," he insisted, "shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God"; by, in short, an understanding of every fact of Principle. Such an understanding would, of course, settle, entirely scientifically, the question of limitation. If labor understood, metaphysically, that supply of every description was a mental effect, it would

not only lose its fear of limitation but of capital, and would simultaneously grasp something of the true law of equality: the fact, namely, that the sole basis of equality is a scientific understanding of Principle.

Does any intelligent person really imagine that any human law of spoliation could have made Jesus poor or Judas rich? If Pilate or Calaphas could have stripped Jesus, by law, of everything belonging to him, what could have prevented him from turning stones into bread, from paying his taxes out of a fish's mouth, or filling his drag-net to bursting with great fishes? Jesus, obviously, had in his understanding of Principle, the power of producing mentally everything he had need of, whereas nothing could have convinced Judas that thirty pieces of silver were either more or less than thirty, or that they would not come to an end when they were spent. The materialist schemes to acquire matter because he believes that there is not enough valuable matter to meet everyone's demands, and consequently his sufficiency must entail someone else's insufficiency, or vice versa. Therefore he can be one moment a millionaire, and the next a pauper. The real metaphysician knows that a knowledge of Truth produces all necessary supply. He is not likely ever to be a millionaire, because matter or property, being produced mentally, does not need to be stored in banks, secured by deeds, or hoarded in a stocking. Daily bread for daily needs is his sufficiency, and he is not dependent for this either on harvests or dividends.

Thus one man believes that he can perpetuate inequality by a law, and another that he can produce equality by legislation, and all the time there is not, never has been, and never will be any equality save that of an equal knowledge of spiritual causation. The more of such knowledge a man possesses, the less he is likely to be troubled as to the question of who shall be greatest. He does not desire to be raised up above his fellow men by any standard the world may care to measure him by. He remembers, if he is wise, the discovery made by Dives, a discovery which is unquestionably applicable as much to human honors as to material wealth, and he begins to understand "how that not many wise men after the flesh, not many mighty, not many noble, are called"; and to understand how it was that Christ Jesus declared, "This is life eternal, that they might know thee the only true God"—Principle.

## Shakespeare's Seamanship

In a chapter by L. G. Carr Laugh-ton, devoted to the discussion of Shakespeare's references to the sea and sea life which is included in "Shakespeare's England," we find the following:

"The plays are very rich in examples of points of seamanship, by far the most ambitious being that with which 'The Tempest' opens. It must be described in detail. The ship has been caught by a storm, and the boatswain, who was then the master's chief officer in a merchantman, cries to the crew to shorten sail. As reefs did not then exist, when a ship could not bear her topsails they were either lowered low on the mast, as a temporary measure, or furlled. Here the order was to furl the one topsail that was set. Conceivably Shakespeare was contemplating a ship with but one—a main topsail and topsail; there were many such even in his day. The ship is on a lee-shore, she has not sea-room, and therein lies the greatest danger. In such circumstances, with the stress of work and anxiety thrown on him by the gale, the boatswain's irritation with the troublesome passengers is most convincing. To ease the ship the topsail is then struck. This done, they lay the ship to in the fashion then general, that is, by bringing her as near to the wind as she

would lie with only the main course set. This was called 'trying,' or 'lying a-try.'"

"A ship thus handled rode easily to the sea, but drove badly to leeward, away from the wind. If the wind was very severe, a ship could not bear her main course, and this was now in Shakespeare's mind. The next order, 'lay her a-hold,' as it stands is meaningless; there was neither then, nor ever, such a term in use. It is in all probability due to a mishearing on Shakespeare's part. To 'lay a ship a-hold' is to bring her as nearly as possible to front the wind and sea and to make her lie in the position with no sail set. In a severe storm this was always done, but of course the ship drove to leeward. It soon appears that if she continues to 'hull,' the ship must go ashore; the only hope lies in carrying a press of sail in order to claw off the lee-shore, so the boatswain orders the 'two courses,' i. e. the equivalent of reefed main and fore-sails, to be set. This heroic remedy, however, does not succeed; the ship does not gain sea-room, and presently strikes. As the event proved, she did not 'split' or go to pieces, as the passengers and crew feared, but her striking put an end to the boatswain's work for the present. The whole scene is well thought out, and, with the single verbal slip of 'a-hold,' is technically perfect."

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## A Field of Green Oats

A drifting sea of green outspreads  
Between the orchard and the lanes:  
A myriad myriad tiny grains  
A-tremble on their silken threads.  
From near and far the sound is borne,  
That only quickened sense may hear,  
It sighs upon the listening ear—  
The thin, sweet music of the corn,  
Faint as imagined melodies.  
The wind, made visible today,  
Sweeps where those silver shadows  
play  
O'er gray-green foam of living  
seas. . . .  
—Isabel Buichart.



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1917

## EDITORIALS

### Place aux Dames!

IT WAS in the parlor behind the shop, at the sign of the Wooden Midshipman, that Captain Bunsby discharged that cryptic and noncommittal reflection, "The bearings of this observation lays in the application on it." It is like that, as a matter of fact, with most observations, when you come to think of it. Captain Bunsby, however, did not seem to have noticed it, and there is no lack of Captain Bunsbys in this world. The good gentlemen, for instance, who defend distilleries, on the ground that you must have alcohol for the manufacture of munitions, are all unconscious humorists of the Jack Bunsby type. You can hear them repeating the famous argument, with all its perennial inconsequentiality, "If a skipper stands out by Sen' George's Channel, making for the Downs, what's right ahead of him? The Goodwins. He isn't forced to run upon the Goodwins, but he may." And when the gentlemen of this or that parish, ejaculate "Place aux dames!" the Captain Bunsbys may well insist that "The bearings of this observation lays in the application on it."

The war has wrought many changes, and not the least of them is the change it has wrought in the status of women. The Florence Dombey has become almost as extinct as the Dodo, even though the philosophic Bunsbys are still with us. This may or may not be regrettable, just according to the temperament of the observer, but the fact remains and is, in reality, nothing more nor less than the record of the perpetual swing of the pendulum of human progress. Less than half a century ago, a man, so little the victim of his emotions as Lord Beaconsfield, declared that a nation's treatment of its women might be accepted as the criterion of its moral and spiritual attitude. The superficial meaning of the saying is as obvious, as Mr. Thomas Ingoldsby might have said, as any nail that is in any door, but how penetrating or illuminating the criticism may prove, must depend upon individual analysis. The everyday French saying, "Place aux dames!" for example, is excellent as a generality, but its real significance, after all, lies in its ultimate intention.

The French are adepts at the turning of epigrams, and the coining of phrases, but behind every one of these there necessarily lies some characteristic point of view of the nation. Not all the nation, of course, would subscribe to every point of view, but every point of view reflects some fraction of the national temperament. The French characteristically enough coined this phrase "Place aux dames!" but even more characteristically the English-speaking peoples have incorporated it in their vocabulary. Yet whilst the English-speaking peoples are in the vanguard of the western nations, on the question of woman's suffrage, the French are distinctly in the rear-guard. If, however, anybody wishes to understand just what this means, that person must learn to analyze the phrase, and restore it to its historical setting.

The French seem never to have quite grown up from the Brittany of King Arthur or the Provence of the troubadours. They still live, more or less, in an atmosphere of Bertrand du Guesclin or Arnaut Daniels. Something of the rope-ladder and the chanson seems inherent in their mentality. The sword of the knight-errant, the citole of the troubadour keep blurring their perspective. And all the time, so contradictory is the human mind, so joyous its generous self-deception, that madame sits in the caisse at the end of the shop, and directs the daily labors. It is the romantic, the Celtic temperament if you prefer it, underlying even the calm of the philosopher, and liable, at any moment to explode it; and so you have even that austere reformer, Edmund Burke, astonishing the House of Commons by dramatically flinging a dagger on the floor, or plunging suddenly into that amazing defense of the ancient régime and that eulogium of Marie Antoinette,—

"In a nation of men of honour and of cavaliers, I thought ten thousand swords must have leaped from their scabbards, to avenge even a look which threatened her with insult. But the age of chivalry is gone. That of sophisters, economists, and calculators, has succeeded; and the glory of Europe is extinguished forever."

Here you have, in excelsis, the theory of "Place aux dames!" from the point of view of the knight-errant and the troubadour. This idea of woman, that is to say, as a Dresden shepherdess under a glass shade, too charming and too delicate to exercise the franchise. This ideal of womanhood so terribly, and withal so unconsciously painted by Mr. Coventry Patmore in "The Angel in the House."

But the English-speaking peoples are "a nation of shopkeepers." We have that on the impeccable authority of Dr. Josiah Tucker, sometime dean of Gloucester, a generation or more before Napoleon stole the phrase from that almost illimitable scoundrel Barrère, who put it, "une nation boutiquière." It seems to have smote agreeably enough upon the ear, for both Adam Smith, in Scotland, and Samuel Adams in New England anticipated Barrère, whilst Washington Irving gave a New World touch to it in the epigram of the worship of the "Almighty Dollar." All the same, though the "young lady" sitting at the diminutive receipt of custom, in the Anglo-Saxon shop, who in England is mysteriously designated as "cash," lacks entirely the grip and the authority of madame, in the French caisse, the purely barbaric view of woman as an appendage to the tribe, as a medieval chattel, or as an Eighteenth Century doll, went out of fashion with woad coloring, iron waistbands, and farthingales, and began to be replaced by equal franchise.

Now all this does not mean the rough and tumble of the sexes, but it does mean, to adopt the phraseology of Mr. Burke, that the age of vain compliments is gone, that of mutual respect and cooperation has succeeded. The true chivalry, that of self-sacrifice and courage, will never go out of fashion. In the hour of physical danger

man will still remember the law of the jungle—"Women and children first," but he will no longer attempt to translate this into a continuance of the male dominion of the jungle law when the danger is passed. Woman, on the other hand, will discard the arts of the Lucretias, the Barbaras Palmers, and the Montespars. There will, in short, be demonstrated the true metaphysical meaning of "Place aux dames!" the survival of the fittest in the shape of the most spiritual in both the man and the woman.

### Maritime Union

THE resolution which was passed, recently, by the New Brunswick Legislature in favor of a legislative union between New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, is a notable move in the history of the three provinces. The immediate purpose of the resolution was to bring about conferences between the maritime governments, whereat the whole question might be discussed, but incidentally it recorded the reasons which, in the opinion of the Legislature of New Brunswick, rendered a union desirable. These reasons are various, but underlying them all is the contention that the interests of the three provinces are practically identical, and that if the provinces could agree as to what they want, they would be able to exercise much greater influence at Ottawa than if they strictly adhered to the idea of complete legislative independence.

The subject is, of course, a delicate one. There can be no question that some system whereby views might be freely exchanged and plans of concerted action arrived at would be highly desirable, and would result in great benefit to all the parties concerned, specially, perhaps, in regard to the all-important question of transport. There are, however, aspects of the matter which call for serious consideration from those who recognize that the interests of the Dominion as a whole should not be sacrificed to the interests of any one province or group of provinces. Already far too much is heard of the East and the West in Canada, just as far too much is heard of it in the United States. Anything which tends to accentuate a feeling of separateness must be accounted undesirable, and when analysis is made of such a proposal as that put forward by the New Brunswick Legislature, one sees that, whilst wholly statesmanlike in itself, it is distinctly tinged in the thought of its promoters with the idea of the old rivalry. One can hardly doubt that the matter should be approached rather from the point of view of securing just development than from that of banding together for the purposes of defense.

Then again, it is almost essential to the due consideration of the matter that it should not be made a question of party politics. As one writer has well pointed out, a lesson might profitably be learned in this connection from the political history of Newfoundland, where the charge of promoting a union with Canada is part of the equipment of every political agitator. A legislative union of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island has almost everything to be said in its favor. It depends for its real usefulness upon how the matter is approached and the spirit in which it is carried through.

### Bank Funds and Loyalty

MEMBERS of the Wisconsin State Bankers Association, recently in annual convention in Milwaukee, listened to a severe arraignment of some of their number by the president of the association, who charged those whom he regarded as financial slackers with "cowardice which borders on treason." The president said it had come to his knowledge that some of the member banks had declined to take any interest in the flotation of the Liberty Loan, because of the threats of certain of their depositors that any activity in behalf of the loan would not meet the approval of the communities. Other banks, similarly threatened, it seems, retaliated with the announcement that any interference with the plans made for obtaining subscriptions to the loan would be reported to the Federal authorities, who would deal with each case individually. In instances where this determination was manifested, it is said, the interference at once ceased.

The incidents thus disclosed add another to the long list of offenses which the people of the United States have booked against the propaganda of Prussianism which has been carried on, in all sections of the country, since long before the declaration of the existence of a state of war. The insidious campaign has been adroitly conducted, the means employed being adapted to the sympathies, the prejudices, the frailties, or the acknowledged disloyalty of the people whom it was sought to influence. In the cities of Wisconsin, for instance, where great brewing and other industries are controlled by persons of acknowledged German sympathies, the weapon of offense was naturally money. No sophistries or subterfuges need be employed in such a campaign, it seems, even when those attacked believe themselves entrenched behind the power of the Government itself. Where the intimidating influence was strong enough, either numerically or otherwise, loyal American citizens were forced to endure the stigma of inaction, while their neighbors in adjacent localities organized bond-selling campaigns, under the auspices of the banks in their cities, and helped to swell the subscriptions to the loan. It may be said, to the credit of the State of Wisconsin, however, that its allotment was subscribed 1½ times.

There has been manifested, by the loyal citizens in all parts of the United States, a commendable determination, engendered by an abiding faith and confidence in the integrity and solidarity of the nation, to excuse and condone the lack of unquestioning loyalty to the Stars and Stripes which has sometimes been apparent in localities where pro-German influences have been most active, because of the recognized tendency of peoples of all nationalities to retain at least a partial allegiance to the institutions of their native land. But there are signs which indicate that this forbearance is becoming irksome. The people of the United States have been quick to second the declaration of President Wilson that the

nation has no quarrel with the German people, but that the warfare upon which the United States has entered is a warfare against abuses which the German people themselves suffer, in common with others, at the hands of autocracy. It is not too much to ask that all the people of German descent in the United States should participate in, rather than discourage, such an unselfish undertaking. It is scarcely conceivable that they have a more sacred regard for the lust for power of the Prussian monarchists than for the liberty, not only of the German people, but of the entire world.

### Government's Steel Needs

THE activity now prevailing in the iron and steel trade throughout the United States is unprecedented. The enormous demands of the Government are largely responsible for this condition. When Andrew Carnegie gave utterance to his much-quoted remark that the steel industry was "either a prince or a pauper," the trade was a toddling infant, compared with the robust giant it is today. In 1880 the steel output of the United States amounted to 1,000,000 tons. Last year the quantity produced was about 40,000,000 tons. It has been estimated that the total for the current year will reach at least 45,000,000 tons. The production would doubtless run much larger than this were the mills capable of handling the business offered.

Recently the trade was astonished by a report, from the leading producer, stating that there had actually been a decrease in unfilled orders on hand. With the statements of preceding months showing constantly increasing unfilled orders, it had been generally supposed that the report would show the usual big increase. It transpires, however, that the corporation in question had been turning away a large amount of business, for the sake of being ready to fill Government requirements. Steel mills have been running at capacity for some time, even at rapidly ascending prices, for consumers seemed determined to have the steel, at whatever cost. Now, the needs of the Government must be supplied, and, as they are urgent, there must be no delay in filling them. Some large Governmental orders have been placed, but they are small as compared with what are expected. The Bethlehem Steel Company, which has been doing an enormous business for the governments of Europe, as well as for the United States, is today spending \$20,000,000 on plants to be devoted entirely to the needs of the United States Government. The United States Steel Corporation and other steel concerns have already spent many millions of dollars in similar preparations.

Earnings of many steel companies during the last year have ranged all the way from 40 to 80 per cent on the stock. Shareholders already have reaped a rich harvest, and they doubtless will utter no complaint now that they are to perform so important a part in achieving victory, even though it may mean the sacrifice of substantial profits on the part of their companies. Steel furnishes an enormous contribution in war, and the mills of the United States stand ready to provide all that is needed to win in the present conflict.

### Acadia

MANY people who know nothing about the politics of the question will see a peculiar fitness in the union, which has recently been something more than mooted, between the three maritime Canadian provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island. Before the Treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, which ceded them to England, the three provinces formed the French Province of Acadia, rendered famous by Longfellow in his story of "Evangeline." Subsequent research, largely the result of Longfellow's poem, has shown that not a little of the narrative would need revision to bring it strictly into accord with fact, but, in the main, the story of Acadia is as Longfellow told it. Hawthorne briefly outlines it in his "American Note Book." He tells how a friend of his heard from a French-Canadian a story of a young couple of Acadie. On their marriage day, all the men of the Province were summoned to assemble in the church to hear a proclamation. When assembled, they were all seized and shipped off to be distributed through New England—among them the new bridegroom. His bride set off in search of him, wandered about New England all her days, and, at last, found him in the tragic circumstances which form the closing scenes of Longfellow's story. The bridegroom was only one, of course, among some six thousand, and the deportation was the culmination of a vigorous anti-French policy, which, in those days, was the basis of all British politics.

The country itself had probably been discovered in 1497, by the famous John Cabot, sailing under the English flag, but the first settlers were French, who took possession in virtue of the explorations of Verrazano, Cartier, the Marquis de la Roche, and Champlain. In the year 1604 the first settlements were made by the Sieur de Monts, Samuel de Champlain and the Baron de Poutrincourt, but quarrels broke out with the Jesuits, and, in 1613, the English colonists of Virginia made a descent upon the settlers, claimed the whole country in right of Cabot's discovery, and expelled the greater part of the inhabitants. The treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye, in 1632, however, confirmed France in possession of Acadia, Cape Breton, and New France, and the French colonization of the district went on.

They did not agree well together, these colonists. Feuds were constantly breaking out in their midst, and so notorious did their disagreements become that, in 1654, Oliver Cromwell sent out a force which took possession of the country. But again, under the Treaty of Breda, in 1667, it was restored to France by Charles II. There was, however, no chance of agreement in this part of the world in those days, for when the French colonists were not fighting amongst themselves, they were fighting with the English colonists of New England, and in this latter

struggle the Indians constantly took part, mostly on the side of the French.

In 1710, the Province was finally captured by Great Britain, and, as has been said, was formally ceded to her by the Treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, the French remaining in possession of Cape Breton. The two nations, however, could not agree as to the rectifications of boundary. The English claimed that the French Province included what is now Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, most of New Brunswick, and the Gaspé Peninsula; whilst the French restricted it to the southern half of Nova Scotia. Perpetual quarrels were the order of the day and every day, and, at last, in 1755, Charles Laurence, the Governor, determined to make a clean sweep of disaffection. Six thousand French were suddenly seized, hurried into exile, and scattered in many directions. Some eventually found their way back again, but large numbers settled in Cape Breton, and others in distant Louisiana. In 1769 Prince Edward Island, formerly Isle St. Jean, was separated from Nova Scotia and given a distinct government, whilst, in 1784, similar action was taken in regard to New Brunswick. Now the idea is that all three Provinces should be reunited.

### Notes and Comments

IF SOME of the legislators in Washington do not soon show more inclination to expedite urgent war legislation than they are now displaying they will have only themselves to blame if the people consider applying the recall to members of Congress. Mr. Hoover's recent words to the President, "We are practically helpless to safeguard the farmer or the consumer until the pending legislation is passed," are reverberating throughout the country. They have more weight with the nation than the remarks made by the obstructionist.

WHATEVER it may be like on land, after the war, it is certainly going to be different in the air. One had already realized that land and sea routes were about to be confronted with a mighty rival, but Lord Montagu of Beaulieu reduces cloudy imaginings to concrete facts and figures. The air is to be divided into levels, in which will sail a variety of aircraft, painted different colors, so that all, even landlubbers, can tell their status. The winds are to be helps, not drawbacks, and as for rain, snow, and hail, they will not count at all, because it will be possible to disregard them. Ten years, or less, ago this would just have been labeled Mr. Wells, but things have gone ahead since then. One can already feel the scorn with which land and sea travelers will be regarded; Lord Montagu speaks of them as "those still content to crawl about the earth!"

MUCH doubt is expressed as to the wisdom of the proposal, recently made by the Ottawa Board of Trade, that, in order to secure a good supply of labor on the farms, the high schools this year should remain closed until the first of November. The boys, however, it is understood, are strongly in favor of the scheme, and consider that it is not only wise statesmanship, but represents such a return to common sense as to fill them with hope for the future.

A DISPATCH from Maine brings the information that the farmers of Aroostook County will need aid in harvesting their big crop of potatoes this year, and that Federal agents are moving to give them assistance. The question that strikes the ordinary consumer most forcibly, when viewing the facts concerning big profits from raising potatoes, is, whether, after he has helped to pay for this Government assistance in gathering the crop, these Aroostook farmers are to be parties to an arrangement to make him pay \$4 a bushel for potatoes again next winter.

AN INTERESTING record of both "summer time" and war time is surely presented in the "lighting notices," now appearing every day in the British press. One about the longest day was specially striking. It ran: "Lamp time for cyclists today, 10:10 p. m. Lights down, 11:10 p. m." The long summer evening, for which England is famous, is certainly longer than ever, and does much to shorten the war-time darkness imposed two hours after sundown.

IT LOOKS as if nobody in the world need lack for something to eat next year, if the crop promise of the United States for the coming harvest is fulfilled. According to the forecast of the Department of Agriculture, just issued, food crops this season will be greater by a billion bushels than last year. This does not take into account the thousands of home gardens that will produce their millions of bushels of potatoes and other vegetables. The Government's crop report is probably the severest blow that has been struck at Prussianism in several days, at least.

"I HAVE sufficient confidence in trade unionists to believe that disabled comrades will be welcomed back heartily, even when their presence conflicts with the interests of trade unionists. I do not believe that employers will take advantage of a man's pension, but will give him due economic return for his labor. We are going to be more of a family in future than before." So Mr. George Barnes, Minister of Pensions in the United Kingdom, put it recently. Such sentiments are worthy of all welcome and much publicity.

MUCH has been said about American ingenuity as a factor in the world war. A little contrivance known as the farm tractor is one of the devices made in the United States that is certain to figure largely in the present emergency, and also in the future of agriculture. If all the horses in the United States have to go to war, these farm tractors will do their work at home, and maybe more than horses have ever done. Not much is yet generally known about the machine, since it has not fully emerged from the experimental stage, but its work is giving eminent satisfaction. It is said that, as a human and horse labor-saving invention, it has come to stay. In that case the farm-labor problem has apparently been partly solved.